CMP-SCMP-72-27

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

U.S. ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

July 3-7, 1972

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
SEP 8 1972
CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

This document has been approved for public release and sale.

CMP-SCMP-72-27

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5166-5169
July 3-7, 1972

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

INDOCTRINATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Persevere in Revolutionary Mass Criticism As a Spur to Continuous Penetrating Education in the Line 1

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Link Practice with Conscientious Reading and Assiduous Study of the Party's Basic Line 5

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

WORKER-CADRES

Party Committees of Shanghai Machine Tools Company and Shanghai Machine Parts Company Pay Attention To Training New Cadres from Among Workers 10

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Actively Develop Athletic Activities Among the Masses 14

Uncover the Reactionary Nature of the "Theory of Abolishing Physical Education" 17

MATERIALISM AND PRACTICE

North China Hsien Party Secretary on Dialectical Materialism and Revolutionary Practice 20

BASIC LEVEL LEADERSHIP

Good Investigation Work, Good Leadership 23

Theoretical Study Helps North China Hsien Leadership 25

MILITIA

Veteran Militiaman in East China Province 28

WOMEN CADRE

North China Woman Cadre Has Close Links with People 30

COAL MINES

Thriving Small Coal Mines in Southwest China Province 32

OUTSTANDING PEASANT

Noted East China Cotton Grower 33

SUMMER HARVEST

Southern China Reaps Good Summer Harvest 35

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Algeria, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia 36

Page

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Fetes Chinese, DRVN and RSVN Ambassadors to Romania 36

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean National Football Team Arrives in Peking 37

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 37

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Commentator 38

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister Yang Chieh Meet Japanese Marine Friendship Delegation 38

CHINA AND MALTA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets First Maltese Ambassador to China . . . 38

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan 39

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Vice Minister Pai Hsiang-yin Leaves Warsaw for Home 39

Chinese Vice Minister of Building Materials Returns to Peking 40

CHINA AND RWANDA

First Chinese Ambassador to Republic of Rwanda Leaves Peking for Post 40

Rwandan Delegation Arrives in Shanghai 40

Delegation of Republic of Rwanda Arrives in Peking 41

Chi Peng-fei and Ho Ying Hold Talks with Munyaneza and Rwanda Delegation He Is Leading 42

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation 42

Page

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo, Chu Ko-chen Meet American Guests 43

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Sung Chung Leaves Peking for Yugoslavia to Attend ITTF Council Meeting 43

NATIONAL

LINE EDUCATION

CCP Committee of Yenpei District, Shansi Province, Carries Out Line Education for No. 1 and No. 2 Men of Hsien Committees 44

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Cadres Should Participate in Labor and Form Close Ties with the People 50

EDUCATION

Establish a New System of Examination Through Practice 54

PLA TRAINING

Struggle with the Billows and Hit the Waves to Seize "Freedom" 58

SPORTS

Get Rid of the Pernicious Influence of Champion-itis 61

Train Seriously for the Revolution 64

China's National Table Tennis Tournament Closes 66

National Badminton Tournament Closes 67

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Team Serves the People Wholehearted 69

ROLLING STOCK

Northeast China Rolling Stock Plant Improves Old Equipment 70

INDUSTRIAL CITY

Ancient Town in Sinkiang Now Rising Industrial City 71

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Friendship Visiting Group 73

Albanian National Track and Field Team Concludes Visit to Shanghai 73

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Arrives in Algeria 74

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Burmese Government Economic Mission 75

CHINA AND CEYLON

Friendship and Cooperation between China and Sri Lanka Being Consolidated and Developed 75

Han Nien-lung, Chen Mu-hua Fete Advance Group for Sri Lanka Prime Minister's Forthcoming Visit to China 77

CHINA AND CHILE

Peking Banquet for Chilean National Football Team 77

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friendly Personages Arrive in Peking 78

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Other Parts of China 78

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Socialist Working Youth League Arrives in Peking 79

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Pakistan 80

Chinese Trade Delegation Calls on Pakistan Minister 80

1972-1973 Trade Protocol between Pakistan and China Signed 82

Page

CHINA AND POLAND

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Warsaw for Home 82

CHINA AND RWANDA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice Minister Ho Ying Meet Delegation of Republic of Rwanda 83

China and Rwanda Sign Trade Agreement in Peking 83

Peking Banquet for Rwandan Delegation 84

Distinguished Rwandan Guests See Revolutionary Dance Drama in Peking 86

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Youth Delegation Feted in Peking 86

CHINA AND SYRIA

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Damascus International Fair Leaves Peking 87

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Acting President of Chinese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Belgrade 87

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF TECHNICIANS

An Economic Gain, a Profound Transformation 88

LINE EDUCATION

Put Education in the Party's Basic Line on a Regular Basis 94

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Carry On the Honorable Revolutionary Tradition of the "Shoulder-Pole" . . 98

Deliver Surgical Operations to the Vast Countryside 103

CADRE-PEOPLE RELATIONS

East China Hsien Cadres Maintain Close Ties with Masses 106

Page

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Hsien Party Committee Close to the Masses 108

COAL MINING

Central China Coal Miners Armed with Dialectical Materialism 109

FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

South China Hsien Ends Drought 111

HERBAL MEDICINES

Book on "Popular Herbal Medicines in Tibet" Published 113

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Kuo Mo-jo Greets Albania's Decision on Setting Up Academy of Sciences 114

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home 114

Chinese Party and Government Leading Comrades and Cambodian Prime Minister and Wife See Albanian Ballet in Peking 115

CHINA AND CEYLON

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Leaves Colombo for China 116

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Madame Bandaranaike Arrives in Shanghai 116

Jen-min Jih-pao Welcomes Distinguished Guests from Sri Lanka 117

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Madame Bandaranaike Arrives in Peking 118

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Ceremony To Welcome Chilean National Football Team 119

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

New Chinese Ambassador to German Democratic Republic Leaves Peking for Post 120

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces Sato Government's Provocation against China 121

Japanese Marine Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 122

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Minister of Agriculture and Fishery Receives Chinese Delegation 122

Chinese Delegation Concludes Visit to Netherlands 123

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Socialist Working Youth League Feted in Peking 123

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Reception 125

Invincible Is Just Cause against Aggression 125

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

President Bhutto Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation 128

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Sports Delegation Leave Peking for Romania 128

CHINA AND RWANDA

Delegation of Republic of Rwanda Leaves Peking for Home 129

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation 130

Chinese Table Tennis Players Hold Friendly Matches in Tunis 130

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Tanzanian Ambassador 131

Page

CHINA AND US

Dr. Kissinger and His Party Leave Peking for Home 131

Announcement 132

Dr. Yang Chen-ning Arrives in Peking 132

TRADE MISSION

Vice Chairman of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Back in Peking 133

NATIONAL

FILM REVIEWS

Pour All Emotions into Portrayal of Heroes - Ch'ang Ying 134

A Song Praising Proletarian Internationalism - by Fang Yen and Liu Tsung-ming 139

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Promote the Development of Rural Medical and Public Health Work 145

Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region Steps Up the Establishment of Communal Public Health Clinics 147

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctor in Central China Village Wins Praise from Peasants for Devoted Service 150

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

East China Hsien Has More Rural Power Stations 151

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Metallurgical Working Group Feted in Peking 153

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese and Algerian Basketballers Play First Friendly Match in Algiers 153

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Trade Delegation Arrives in Brussels 154

Page

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Medical Delegation Arrives in Peking 154

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Physicists Arrive in Canada 155

CHINA AND CEYLON

Peking Accords Rousing Welcome to Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mrs. Bandaranaike 155

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and Other Chinese Leaders Meet Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike 158

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike 158

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet 160

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Speech at Peking Banquet 162

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Hold Talks 166

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Meets Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike 167

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Honored at Peking Soiree 167

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Visits Peking Factory 168

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Fetes Assistant to Iranian Prime Minister . . 168

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hua Kuo-feng and Ni Chih-fu Meet Japanese Workers and Farmers Friendship Delegation 169

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Condemns Japanese Government for Permitting Chiang Clique Warships To Call on Japan 169

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Finance Minister and Chinese Ambassador Fete Respectively Visiting Chinese Government Trade Delegation 170

Page

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador in Aden Leaves for Home 171

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representatives Arrive in Geneva for UN Economic and Social Council Session 171

Huang Hua Strongly Condemns Israel's Aggression against Lebanon at UN Security Council 172

CHINA AND US

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Delegation of US October League (M-L) 173

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Gives Banquet for American Guests 174

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 3, 1972 No. 5166

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Persevere in Revolutionary Mass Criticism As a Spur To Continuous Penetrating Education in the Line

- The General Party Branch and Revolutionary Committee of the College of Building Design of Lüta municipality lead engineering and technical personnel in conscientious reading and study. Consciousness of line struggle is raised continuously. Reality is associated with vital problems in making constant and repeated criticisms. This makes for constant criticism and constant revealing of new problems in the revolutionary mass criticism movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, June 17, 1972) The General Party Branch and Revolutionary Committee of the College of Building Design of Lüta municipality, Liaoning Province, have led engineering and technical personnel in closely combining the practice of the three major revolutions with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method are applied to the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism is increased. A boost is given to revolution in designing.

This designing college is mainly responsible for surveying and designing work on urban construction, highways, bridges and other construction projects. After its inauguration, the revolutionary committee of the college directed vigorous efforts toward revolutionary mass criticism. An impetus was provided for the revolution and the start of various tasks. In face of the excellent situation, some cadres for a time considered that they

had "done enough revolutionary mass criticism." A mood of relaxation crept over them. At this time, a sub-detachment attached to the designing college was working on a design for a factory building in a mountainous area. The sub-detachment felt the tightness of the time schedule and the pressure of the workload and devoted itself to designing behind closed doors and copying here and there. As a result, what was the standard for the city was applied to the countryside, with a considerable waste caused. No use was made of locally available building materials, and instead bricks were hauled from town to the mountainous area. The waste involved in the building of walls alone amounted to ¥80,000.

Why was it that the practice of "seeking things big, modern and comprehensive" had been criticized only to reappear? This problem aroused the attention of the revolutionary committee. Its members made a serious analysis of the state of revolutionary mass criticism throughout the college. It was found that in some basic-level units, as soon as pressure of work was felt revolutionary mass criticism would be squeezed out of the schedule and as soon as a little achievement was scored, revolutionary mass criticism would be neglected. Some engineering and technical personnel were contented with merely "having been criticized" instead of going after "deep involvement in criticism." The revolutionary committee considered that this was attributable to lack of a deep understanding of the great significance of revolutionary mass criticism on the part of some cadres and engineering and technical personnel.

Accordingly, the revolutionary committee led everyone in associating the history of inner-Party two-line struggle and the reality of designing work with the study of relevant teachings of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. The aim was to raise continuously the consciousness of the proper handling of revolutionary mass criticism. Thereafter, the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism was taken as an important matter in pushing line education and allowed to permeate various tasks. Revolutionary mass criticism was made to stimulate constant criticism and to reveal new problems.

In unfolding penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, the sub-detachment originally responsible for the designing of a factory in a mountainous area again took up a designing task for the building of residential quarters in the mountainous area. This time, its members seriously summed up past experience and lessons learned and associated Chairman Mao's relevant teachings with the vigorous criticism of the reactionary absurd theory of "heroes make history" advanced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The idea that the masses were the real heroes was fostered. In designing work, the designing personnel penetrated deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and call forums of local masons and tile makers. The aim was to learn humbly from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and maintain doggedly the practice of "three-in-one" on-the-spot designing. Locally available materials were put to use in accordance with local conditions and designing was geared to the kind of materials available. Successfully designed and built were over 200 arched structures with crushed stone vaults 3 to 3.9 meters

crosswise and 7 to 12 centimeters thick. A saving of over 200 cubic meters of timber also resulted. Later, double-curved stone slat (双曲片石) arched buildings were further designed. Experience for the building of houses without timber was provided.

The General Party Branch and Revolutionary Committee of this designing college pay attention to applying materialist dialectics as a guide in revolutionary mass criticism to guard against one tendency covering up another. It was found that in revolutionary mass criticism in the past, there often appeared such a situation: After the "line of relying on specialists" was criticized, the idea of "intellectuals are useless" again made its appearance. After the idea of "legislation for designing" was criticized, there again appeared such an erroneous tendency as "designing is useless" and "We will do what other people say."

In designing a water tank for a certain project, a designing worker specified underground beams of reinforced concrete for the bottom of the tank to avoid sinking of the foundation due to its unevenness. Some people considered such an approach to construction troublesome and would slow down the pace of work and suggested doing without underground beams. This designing worker knew well that there was no basis for such an opinion. But for fear of repeating the error of "the line of relying on specialists," he dared not adhere to principle. A loss resulted from the project.

The General Party Branch and the Revolutionary Committee of the college took Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and associated the experience of inner-Party two-line struggle with an analysis of the above-mentioned problem. It was realized that such a phenomenon pointed to some people not having penetratingly and thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line theoretically and ideologically and not being able to make a real distinction between the two lines in designing and thus being liable to go from one extreme to another.

After the reasons were found, the correct line was applied as a guide to revolutionary mass criticism in a relatively conscious manner. Everyone was led in the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and in acquiring the "two-point" idea. Simultaneously with the criticism of one tendency, precautions were taken against the possible emergence of another. Engineering and technical personnel were enabled to draw a clear line of distinction between perseverance in putting proletarian politics in command and "politics may encroach on other fields." A line was also drawn between devotion of technical studies to the revolution and "technique first" and "professionalism in command" and between the study of advanced techniques of our country and other countries and the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace." Thus further play was given to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the engineering and technical personnel.

In practice, the General Party Branch and Revolutionary Committee of the Lüta Municipal College of Building Design also came to understand that only by associating the reality of a relevant unity with key problems

in constant criticism can the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism be raised continuously. Most of the engineering and technical personnel of this college were trained in old schools. Under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they were separated for long from labor, from the masses and from proletarian politics. The remaining pernicious influence of idealist transcendentalism on the designing field was relatively deep.

Laying hold of such a key problem, the General Party Branch and Revolutionary Committee of this college made constant and repeated criticisms. They organized engineering and technical personnel to inspect those projects designed and built behind closed doors under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution and to set forth the losses caused to the state and unfold on-the-spot criticism. They were also made to link the practice of designing work with the operation of criticize-revisionism and rectification study classes on the worksite. Mass criticism was associated with the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The idealist spirit was purged continuously. The broad masses of engineering and technical personnel were made to draw a clear line of distinction between what is Marxism and what is revisionism. Consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was raised. The fruitful results of the practice of the "three-in-one" on-the-spot designing were consolidated and developed. An impetus was provided for revolution in designing.

A sub-detachment took up an assignment for the designing of a warehouse 24 meters wide. In designing, its members vigorously criticized the reactionary fallacy about "the formula for using one's head in manufacturing" and eliminated the erroneous idea of relying on books to obtain "insurance." They humbly acquired the practical experience of the worker masters and boldly created the new. They designed and built double-curved arched roofs made up of one-quarter of bricks with a relatively large span forour country. This meant a break with the book-stipulated "limits" that the largest breadth of a brick vault must not exceed 18 meters. A great saving of construction materials was effected for the state.

The General Party Branch and Revolutionary Committee of the college summed up and popularized in time the experience of this sub-detachment which combined designing work with the persistent unfolding of revolutionary criticism and the vigorous shattering of idealist transcendentalism in doggedly upholding the materialist theory of reflection. The engineering and technical personnel received a living concrete education in the line. A boost was given to the development of revolution in designing. In one year and more, a total of 27 technical innovations were made, 5 of them major ones, involving such new structures and new techniques as crushed stone vaults, double-curved stone slat vaults, wide-spanned double-curved brick vaults for roofing, hollow columns and pre-stressed pieces. A contribution was made toward the building of socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Link Practice with Conscientious Reading and Assiduous Study of the Party's Basic Line

- The Party committee of Hulin hsien takes education in the Party's basic line as a basis for the ideological building of the Party committee, strengthening consciousness in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and developing an excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 22, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Harbin, June 21, 1972) Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the Party committee of Hulin hsien, Heilungkiang Province, has closely combined the realities of class struggle and line struggle with the organization of leading members of the hsien Party committee to study conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and also Chairman Mao's works and study assiduously the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. Education in the Party's basic line for the leadership "squad" is strengthened continuously. Consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy is strengthened. An excellent situation is engendered in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Shortly after the new Party committee of Hulin hsien was established, a number of Party member cadres elected to the leading squad of the hsien Party committee showed ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm and were full of energy. They led the people of the whole hsien in scoring a new victory in revolution and production. Under a very favorable situation, some leading members developed an inclination toward arrogance and self-complacency. It was held that with the inauguration of the new hsien Party committee, they had more or less solved the line problem and that all they needed to do now was to direct efforts toward production.

However, not long after, a new situation appeared: In respect of the pace of spring plowing, summer hoeing, and industrial output value, Hulin hsien, which had been relatively advanced before, now slipped into the last place in the whole district. This problem aroused the attention of the hsien Party committee. It immediately organized three investigation groups led by the hsien Party committee secretary and its standing committee members to head separately for six production brigades to check the situation. Meanwhile, the Party committees of various communes were organized to check up on some brigades. In the investigation, it was found that after the completion of Party rectification in the countryside, due to lack of perseverance in education in class struggle and line struggle for Party members, some new problems again cropped up in the Party branches of some brigades. Individual brigades at first credited with a relatively good performance slipped from an advanced to a backward level.

A meeting was immediately called to check up leadership work and sum it up at an early stage. Everyone conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle." Ideological and work realities were associated with an exposure of contradictions and an analysis of problems.

The leading members of the hsien Party committee reviewed their own consciousness of line struggle where problems at the lower levels were concerned, and checked the guiding ideas of the hsien Party committee when it came to the unsatisfactory fulfillment of several production targets. It was deeply realized that those problems involving rural basic-level Party branches and involving production arose chiefly because the hsien Party committee leading squad's idea of class struggle and line struggle had not been so strong as before. It was thus recognized that as leading cadres of the hsien Party committee, they had the responsibility to educate and organize the people of the whole hsien and the responsibility to exercise leadership and command over the three major revolutionary struggles. This required them first of all to strengthen their own study of the Party's basic line, continuously raise the awareness of the Party's basic line ideologically and theoretically, adhere to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, criticize idealism and metaphysics, raise the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuous revolution, and lead the people of the whole hsien in triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With awareness heightened, the hsien Party committee took the strengthening of education in the Party's basic line for members of the leading squad as a basis for the ideological building of the Party committee. Everyone was made to study the Party's basic line in a planned and well-led manner. From 1970, the Party committee devoted a certain period of time to organizing leading members of the hsien Party committee, office cadres, and commune members to associate reality with the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the study of the Party's basic line, the study of the history of inner-Party two-line struggle and the penetrating criticism of such counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister stuff as "the theory of the dying out of class struggle," "the idea of peace within the Party," etc., spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their crime of making a vain attempt to alter our Party's Marxist-Leninist line and policy and restore capitalism.

Leading members of the hsien Party committee led the way in the conscientious study of the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "Anti-Dühring" and other books by Marx and Lenin and "On Contradiction," "On Practice," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Analyses of the Classes in Chinese Society" and other works by Chairman Mao. The level of understanding of dialectical materialism and historical materialism was raised. A deeper understanding of the Party's basic line was acquired.

While strengthening their own study efforts, the leading members of the hsien Party committee held a short-term study class with the participation of basic-level Party branch secretaries. Various communes also held Party members' study classes to study Chairman Mao's doctrine on classes and class struggle and the Party's basic line. The hsien Party committee sent a propaganda team of over 80 persons to the countryside to help the Party branches of backward brigades with the proper handling of ideological construction and the organization of construction. Thus considerably strengthened was consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and Party members in class struggle and line struggle. The fighting power of Party branches was increased generally. A boost was provided for Party rectification and the criticism of revisionism and the unfolding of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and other campaigns. The proletarian dictatorship was further strengthened.

In the midst of practical work, some members of the Party committee of Hulin hsien paid attention to only the Party's various specific lines to the neglect of the Party's basic line. In carrying out specific lines and policies, there often appeared the phenomenon of wavering between the "Left" and the Right. To counter such a situation, the hsien Party committee organized everyone to associate conscientious study of the Party's basic line with the summing-up of experience in the implementation of the Party's various specific lines. The "squad" was given an increasingly deep understanding of the Party's basic line and enabled to ascertain the relations between specific lines and the basic line and implement better the Party's various concrete lines and policies.

In the past, in unfolding the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, Hulin hsien under the influence of interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line concerned itself with only production measures and not the orientation and the road. As a result, the performance in learning was poor and the results obtained were not substantial.

After the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, the leading members studied the Party's basic line and summed up previous experiences and lessons. It was realized that learning from Tachai was a struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines and the Party's basic line must be taken as a guide and that if the Party's basic line was violated, we might lose our bearings.

Thereafter, from the hsien Party committee to various communes and brigades, in the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, leadership was strengthened over rural work. Such a lever as the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines was universally grasped in giving cadres and commune members socialist education, criticizing bourgeois tendencies and adhering to the socialist road. After a period of two years, the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture showed prominent results. Some backward brigades and production teams changed their backward features. Some joined the ranks of the advanced. For over 40 percent of the cultivable area of the whole hsien mechanization was realized. Mechanization was also basically achieved for other operations.

To strengthen continuously the "squad's" concept of class struggle and line struggle, the Party committee of Hulin hsien also constantly associates the concrete cases of class struggle with education in the Party's basic line. The "squad" is made to learn how to apply the viewpoint of class and class struggle in observing, analyzing and handling problems and guiding properly the practice of the three major revolutions. This hsien was a relatively frequent victim of floods and drought. After the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, on the basis of investigation and study, a plan for strengthening the building of irrigation facilities was put forward.

At that time, some people held that here in Hulin only major irrigation projects could be launched as the adoption of native means provided no solution. The class enemy was also furtively spreading the line, "The great wasteland of the north is rich with shiny black soil. Without bothering about irrigation facilities, it is producing grain just the same. To bother about irrigation facilities is to put a strain on the physical strength of the people and financial resources."

The hsien Party committee summed up the experience of the Tungfeng commune which took class struggle and line struggle as a lever in criticizing such fallacies as work on irrigation facilities was "not worth while," etc., and mobilizing the masses to rely on their own resources. In less than two years 7 small reservoirs were built. This gave the cadres and the masses profound education. But in popularizing the experience of Tungfeng, a leading member of the hsien Party committee held that handling irrigation facilities was like the handling of water and that with time pressing and the workload heavy, the cadres of various communes needed only to be organized for a look at the relevant worksites and then sent back to work along the same lines.

Laying hold of this case, the hsien Party committee organized the whole body of leading cadres to study the writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle. Timely help was rendered to the said leading member to rectify his thinking. After the popularization of the experience of Tungfeng, the broad masses of cadres and people of the whole hsien started with class struggle in unfolding penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and raising consciousness of the line. An upsurge was rapidly brought about in the repair and building of irrigation facilities. In a very short period, prominent results were achieved.

At a meeting, leading members of the hsien Party committee linked the matter of irrigation facilities with a study and discussion. Everyone took the Party's basic line as a guide in comparing and checking their own idea of class struggle and line struggle. The leading member said, "Tungfeng's experience gives me education. I am made to understand that class struggle is not an isolated affair. Tackling irrigation facilities, like all other tasks, involves in every respect class struggle and line struggle. If in practice, we forget about the Party's basic line, we may lose our bearings." Thereafter, they carried out more firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They relied on the masses and on their own resources in launching indigenous

small projects and repairing and building irrigation and drainage facilities. The passive historical situation where no irrigation was possible in times of drought and no drainage was possible during flood was gradually changed. Favorable conditions were created for higher agricultural production.

Chairman Mao teaches, "A correct political or military line does not automatically arise and develop safely. It arises and develops from class struggle." Through launching small rectification campaigns, studying the Party's basic line and checking conditions about the implementation of the Party's line, guideline and policy, the leading members of the Party committee of Hulin hsien persevered in fighting erroneous ideas and erroneous tendencies that ran counter to the Party's line and policy and continuously strengthening consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

To implement better on a firm basis the Party's cadre policy in the hsien, the secretary of the hsien Party committee and a standing committee member personally went into the midst of seven communes to check the condition as to the employment of cadres. It was found that employment of old cadres had not been arranged in a rational enough manner. Their backbone role had not been given full play. Therefore, the hsien Party committee launched a small rectification campaign. The chief leading members of the hsien Party committee seriously checked on the problems existing in the firm implementation of the cadre policy, and humbly lent an ear to everyone's opinion.

Later, the hsien Party committee held a study class with the participation of chief leading cadres of the hsien Party committee and office cadres. The aim was to study the Party's basic line and the Party's cadre policy and to vigorously criticize the bourgeois reactionary line of "hitting out at a wide area to protect a small handful" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Meanwhile, the leading members of the hsien Party committee held a heart-to-heart talk with over 100 cadres at and above the level of former deputy and section chiefs. Further help was rendered these cadres in solving their ideological problems. Their opinions were given attention.

On this basis, after a repeated process of discussion and study, the hsien Party committee promoted seven old cadres to do leadership work in the offices of the hsien Party committee. Those originally planned for re-employment in not a rational enough manner were lined up again for proper assignment. Concerning those new cadres who grew up in the great cultural revolution, the hsien Party committee assigned some of them to basic-level leadership work, prompted by the viewpoint of loving care and cultivation. The hsien Party committee thus further carried out Chairman Mao's cadre policy and unified the overwhelming majority of cadres. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres was aroused.

* * *

WORKER-CADRES

Party Committees of Shanghai Machine Tools Company and Shanghai Machine Parts Company Pay Attention To Training New Cadres from Among Workers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 22, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated June 21, 1972) With the five requirements for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution charted by Chairman Mao as the criterion, the Party committees of Shanghai Machine Tools Company and Shanghai Machine Parts Company have selected and trained a group of new cadres, adding new blood to the leading group and imbuing various branches of work with greater vigor and vitality.

Chairman Mao teaches: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." To do the work of selecting and training new cadres well, the Party committees of these two companies first strengthened ideological education for the cadres and the masses. In view of the fact that some units did not understand sufficiently the importance of training and bringing up successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, they got together with the basic-level cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings conscientiously, to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on cadres pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and, meanwhile, to criticize various kinds of erroneous ideas impeding selection and training of new cadres. After study, the cadres and the masses generally raised their consciousness in selecting and training new cadres.

After carrying out ideological education deeply among the cadres and the masses, the Party committees of these two companies took the selection and training of new cadres as a constant, important job for the Party committee, adopted positive measures for the selection of new cadres who were good in integrity and ability and for promoting them to the leading posts at all levels, and strengthened training and education for them, so as to enable them to grow up continuously in the course of the three major revolutionary struggles.

In the course of struggle, Shanghai Screw Factory which formerly lagged behind in work selected a group of new cadres to reinforce the leading groups of the factory and workshop levels. These new cadres worked in close cooperation with the old cadres and led the workers in grasping revolution and promoting production, thereby enabling this factory to improve the situation of its revolution and production and to rank among the advanced.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the course of training new cadres, the Party committees of these two companies pay very close attention to educating the new cadres in ideology and political line. They

take the directive "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism" as a problem at the core of educating the new cadres in ideology and political line and reiterate that new cadres must read works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, distinguish politically, ideologically and theoretically between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and raise their consciousness of line struggle continuously.

In the past year and more, the Party committees of these two companies and the Party organizations of the basic-level units have held new cadres' reading classes in succession, training nearly 80 percent of the new cadres by stages, by groups and in turn. In the reading classes, the new cadres, with the help of the old cadres, developed the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study, integrated the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines with the actual class struggle and actual struggle between the two lines, and read and studied conscientiously.

A new cadre of P'uchiang Machine Tools Plant belonged to a comparatively low cultural level. In order to defend and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he overcame many difficulties in study and eked out time for study when he was busy with day-to-day work. He modestly asked other people if he came across a character or a sentence which he did not understand. When he met with a problem which he did not understand, he would discuss it with other people. If he came to a passage which he could not understand thoroughly at once, he would study it repeatedly sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph. In the past year and more, he read through "Communist Manifesto," "Anti-Dühring," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin and the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. During the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, he took Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby further raising his consciousness of the line struggle and his political and theoretical levels.

On the basis of serious reading, the Party committees of these two companies and the Party organizations and the basic-level units also led the new cadres in studying conscientiously the series of Chairman Mao's directives on classes and class struggle, in criticizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and in further establishing the idea of classes and class struggle, in studying Chairman Mao's doctrine and writings on strengthening the Party's leadership and on revolution and unity, in studying the line of unity for victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, in criticizing the mountain-stronghold mentality, sectarianism and splittism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and in strengthening regard for the Party.

They also taught the new cadres to apply Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party" in criticizing the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in violating the Party's policies, and to firmly establish the concept toward the Party's policies. In the

past year and more, because the Party committees of these two companies really educated the new cadres in ideology and political line, the new cadres increased their abilities to distinguish between the true and the false Marxism and raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the course of struggle.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution. It is essential to test and judge cadres and choose and train successors in the long course of mass struggle," the Party committees of Shanghai Machine Tools Company and Shanghai Machine Parts Company pay very close attention to putting the new cadres on the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles and gave them free rein in work, so that they might receive tempering and acquire abilities in the course of practical struggle.

Being inexperienced in work, some new cadres dared not assume responsibility in work. In view of this situation, the Party committees of these two companies led them to apply the viewpoint of "practice first" in criticizing idealist transcendentalism and the idealist conception of history disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, making them understand that one's working abilities were not congenital but were acquired gradually through tempering in actual struggle. Meanwhile, they assigned the new cadres in a planned manner to work and enabled them to get tempering and trials in workshops and factories where struggle was complex and which had great difficulties.

In order to train a new cadre who formerly worked with the Yangtze Machine Works, the Party committee of Shanghai Machine Tools Company assigned him to serve as secretary of the Party branch of Shanghai No. 5 Machine Tools Foundry. At first, this new cadre was afraid because he thought he might not work well. Accordingly, the Party committee of the company gave him warm-hearted help, making him strengthen his determination and confidence in overcoming difficulties. After that, he read and studied perseveringly and conscientiously, constantly took part in collective productive labor, maintained close ties with the masses, carried out ideological work penetratingly and meticulously among the masses, led the masses in penetratingly carrying out class struggle and the line struggle and actively fought against the undesirable tendencies. He was praised by the masses.

In the course of selecting and promoting the new cadres, these two companies also pay attention to bringing the old cadres into play as the backbone. Citing their former experience of both the positive and the negative sides, many old cadres help the new cadres raise their consciousness of the line struggle; some old cadres help the new cadres master the Party's policies during practice and learn the method of upholding the mass line in work. This helps large groups of new cadres grow up quickly.

The new cadres of these two companies perseveringly go to receive tempering on the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles, pay attention to maintaining close ties with the masses, conscientiously carry

out criticism and self-criticism and make strenuous efforts to remold their world outlook. By now, 113 of them have the honor of being admitted into the membership of the Chinese Communist Party.

* * *

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Actively Develop Athletic Activities Among the Masses

- Repudiate the preposterous theory of "physical education affects production" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i

by

Workers' Commentary Group of Golden Pen Factory in
Wuchou Municipality, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality
Autonomous Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1972)

Physical education is developing vigorously in our country under the instruction and encouragement of "Develop athletic activities and improve the people's health." As a result, the people ave grown strong physically and they work hard in high spirits, pushing socialist revolution and socialist construction forward in development.

However, proceeding from their counter-revolutionary aim, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist line of physical education, and undermined and interfered with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical education. They said preposterously that "physical education affects production" in a vain attempt to eliminate athletic activities by the masses of workers and peasants and smother socialist physical education. Their preposterous theory which makes physical education and production antagonistic to each other is tenable neither in theory nor in practice.

As we know, the most important factor in social production is man--laborers. Production is to be grasped by man and machines are operated by workers; while the health and will of the workers directly affects productive activities. Consequently, to shoulder the heavy responsibility of socialist construction, we must have good health in addition to correct guidance in line and a strong desire to contribute to socialist construction.

Chairman Mao who always attaches great importance to and shows concern over the health and athletic activities of the masses of people, pointed out: "Physical education is an important matter which concerns the health of the 600 million people." Furthermore, he guided the people in the country in the advance in great storms by great practices such as swimming in the Yangtze River and swimming in Hu River in winter. These serve as an extremely great education and encouragement for us!

Chairman Mao's wise leadership and the absolute superiority of the socialist system are conditions for the extensive development of athletic activities by the masses. Athletic activities suited to our physical conditions and tastes enable us to recover from fatigue, strengthen our bodies as well as study and work for the sake of revolution and make the

situation favorable for us to grasp revolution and promote production. Meanwhile, athletic activities not only strengthen our bodies but also steel our revolutionary will and endurance, increase revolutionary unity and make the situation favorable for the cultivation and enhancement of the fighting work style of "Be united, alert, earnest, and lively" advocated by Chairman Mao.

Great dialectical teacher Marx repeatedly expounded over a hundred years ago the dialectical relation of unity between physical education and production. He pointed out that "future education" in a socialist society "is a combination of productive labor with intellectual and physical education. It is not only a way for increasing social production, but also the only way to make all-round development of man."

After the great proletarian cultural revolution our factory insisted on observing the principle of spare-time, small-scale and diversification under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of cultural education. As a result, athletic activities by the masses became more active, extensive and regular. Now sports such as basketball, soccer, table tennis, badminton, broadcast calisthenics, running, swimming, mountain climbing and parallel bars, etc., have become very much liked by the masses of workers. In this way a vigorous situation has been created throughout the factory. Meanwhile, health conditions among the workers have been improved and the incidence of illnesses reduced. Young workers who persevered in taking part in physical training not only did not have their production work affected, but, on the contrary, have become a shock action force in promoting production.

Young workers Li Chih-hsiung and Liang Yung-sen of the Plastic Squad were active elements of athletic activities as well as capable hands in productive labor and pace-setters in technical innovation. Last year they acted on their own initiative to convert a manual pressing machine into an electrically operated one. The quality of fountain pen caps produced by this new machine was good and production was increased. In the meantime, consumption of raw materials and manual work were reduced.

Wang Fu-shan was not only a skillful left-forward on the basketball court but also a pioneer in production innovation. He was always high spirited and full of fighting vigor. Last year he worked with other active athletic elements to create the first automatic wood saw in our factory which doubled the efficiency and saved considerable raw material.

In 1971 our factory manufactured 15 machines of various types by ourselves and realized more than 50 items of technical innovation; but all the responsible persons were active participants in athletic activities. Facts have demonstrated that development of athletic activities by the masses in factories is definitely not a trivial matter but an important matter which must be grasped well.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Whether physical education is favorable to or hinders

production depends on the line which we implement. It was totally because of the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical education that our factory was able to make physical education favorable to the promotion of the development of production. If we deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, practiced "physical education above all" and championism and aimed at showing off, we would be using up production time and money at random, hindering unity and undermining production; and this would only invite the bourgeoisie to occupy our athletic positions.

The vicious aim of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of spreading such preposterous theories which were now to the "Left" and now to the Right and appeared to be "Leftist" but were actually Rightist, was to push forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist line of physical education to create in a big way counter-revolutionary public opinion for the sake of restoring capitalism. We must never belittle these intrigues but should vigorously repudiate them and eliminate their remnant poison. We must further implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical education, extensively and actively develop athletic activities by the masses so as to enable physical education to better serve socialist revolution and construction.

* * *

Uncover the Reactionary Nature of the "Theory of Abolishing Physical Education"

by

Group of Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation of Sports, Kweichow Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1972)

After their revisionist black trash such as championism and "technique first" was hard hit by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i again appeared in the form of extreme "Left" and produced the "theory of abolishing physical education" in a vain attempt to undermine the development of socialist sports in our country. Consequently, it is of great significance in the further implemention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical education as well as in the development of athletic activities and the improvement of the people's health to repudiate thoroughly such theories as championism and the "theory of abolishing physical education."

The "Theory of Abolishing Physical Education" Is a Reactionary Preposterous Theory Aiming At Undermining Sports Serving Proletarian Politics

Chairman Mao taught us: "In the present world all culture, literature and art belong to a specific class and a specific political line." Physical education also belongs to a particular class and serves a particular political line. The physical education in our country is a part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Since the liberation, physical education in our country has been greatly developed under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers actively take part in sports activities to steel their will and bodies. They throw themselves in the three great revolutionary movements in high spirits and play a favorable and active role in "grasping revolution, promoting production, promoting work and promoting war preparation."

Two outstanding examples of sports development in our country are Niup'eng ch'ü and Ch'unlei Machine Shop in Weining I Nationality, Hui Nationality and Miao Nationality Autonomous Hsien located in remote mountainous areas in our province: The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in Niup'eng ch'ü regularly and extensively developed such sports as marksmanship, grenade throwing, ball games, tug of war, pole climbing, weight lifting, swimming and broadcast calisthenics, etc., in combination with militia training. As a result, the commune members strengthened their bodies, reduced illness and increased their work attendance rate to over 90 percent. They also reaped bumper harvests of food grains for four consecutive years.

In Ch'unlei Machine Shop, over 90 percent of the employees took part in basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, mountain climbing,

running, swimming and other sports. This brought about remarkable changes in their spirit as well as health and helped the factory to develop forward incessantly.

As sports activities by the masses develop extensively in our country, our athletic standards also get higher incessantly. An army of proletarian athletes is now growing up healthily. In the meantime, athletes in our country have scored outstanding achievements in numerous events and won honor for the socialist motherland. In their intercourse with athletes of the rest of the world, our athletes, table tennis players in particular, conscientiously implement the guideline of "friendship first and competition second" which helps to promote friendship and unity with athletes' foreign countries.

The vigorous athletic development in our country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line serves as a powerful repudiation of the "theory of abolishing physical education" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

The "Theory of Abolishing Physical Education" Is a Reactionary Preposterous Theory Aiming at Undermining Athletic Activities of the Masses

Chairman Mao taught us: "The question of whom do we serve is a fundamental question of principle." The question of whether physical education serves the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers or the exploiting class has always been the watershed which divides proletarian sports and bourgeois physical education.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has always attached importance to athletic activities, actively encouraged the masses of people to steel their bodies for the sake of revolution and personally took part in the practice of sports to set a brilliant example for us. Chairman Mao's proletarian line of physical education pointed out to us the fundamental orientation that physical education must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as indicated to us the road of development for our socialist physical education.

Occupation of positions of physical education by workers, peasants and soldiers is a principle determined by the socialist system of our country. Since the liberation, the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, youths and children responded to Chairman Mao's call and actively took part in various athletic training. As a result, athletic activities by the masses were vigorously developed and the health of the people has been improved markedly.

However, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i paid no attention to the health of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They feared and hated the vigorous development of athletic activities by the masses. To undermine athletic activities by the masses, first they used black trash like championism, "technique first" and "material incentive" etc., in a

vain attempt to lead socialist physical education to the evil capitalist path. Later they produced the "theory of abolishing physical education" in a vain attempt to eliminate socialist athletic activities by the masses and the occupation of positions in physical education by the workers, peasants and soldiers. Renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i once said openly: "Develop athletic activities and improve health" in which he audaciously omitted the word "people's." This uncovered his vicious ambition to eliminate athletic activities by the masses and lead physical education to the evil path of serving the exploiting class.

The "Theory of Abolishing Physical Education Is a Reactionary Preposterous Theory Aiming at Undermining the Proletarian Educational Guideline

Chairman Mao taught us: "Our educational guideline should aim at all-round development of the educated in moral education, intellectual education as well as physical education so as to turn them into cultured laborers with socialist consciousness." This is a great guideline for training and creating successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It profoundly expounds the dialectic relation between moral education, intellectual education and physical education and powerfully repudiates the old bourgeois system of education.

Chairman Mao who is extremely concerned with the health and upgrowth of the youths and children, pointed out clearly: "New China must think for the youths and show concern for their upbringing. The youths must study and work; but since youth is a period of physical growth, we must pay attention to their work, study as well as recreation, physical education and rest." The series of brilliant instructions on education and youth work formulated by Chairman Mao makes us realize profoundly that proletarian physical education is an important part of proletarian education as well as a foundation for cultivating cultured laborers with socialist consciousness.

However, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i spared no efforts to advocate the "theory of abolishing physical education" in a vain attempt to eliminate physical education classes in schools. If we follow them, the physical health of the broad masses of youths and children will be jeopardized and the strategic task of cultivating successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat will be undermined.

We must seriously read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, combine reading and learning with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, incessantly increase our ability to distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism, penetratingly conduct well the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on the physical education front and fight for even greater new victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

MATERIALISM AND PRACTICE

North China Hsien Party Secretary on Dialectical Materialism and Revolutionary Practice

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 21, 1972)

an article entitled "use dialectical materialist theory of knowledge to guide revolutionary practice" by ma piao, secretary of the communist party committee of hsingtai county in the north china province of hopei, follows:

acting upon chairman mao's great teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", i have in recent years studied lenin's "materialism and empirio-criticism" and chairman mao's "on practice", "where do correct ideas come from?" and other philosophical works. this has made me use dialectical materialism still more consciously to remould my world outlook and with the masses carry out still better the tasks given me by the party in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

heighten consciousness of class struggle, struggle between two lines in course of practice

lenin stated in "materialism and empirio-criticism": "the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge." chairman mao points out in his article "on practice": "there can be no knowledge apart from practice." my practical experience over the past few years has deepened my recognition that one must take part in revolutionary practice boldly before one can understand objective laws and lead the masses in changing the world.

i became chairman of the hsingtai county revolutionary committee in february 1969. i saw this as trust placed in me by the party and the people, and wanted to work well. nevertheless, it worried me that the county was far from being advanced in agriculture, that drought had not been dealt with effectively, and that i lacked experience in leading such a big, populous area. i was not sure i could do my job well. once again i studied chairman mao's teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience". then i toured all 33 communes in the county with other leading members of the county and visited veteran peasants and cadres at the grassroots. we studied the county's natural conditions and how it had changed since liberation, and analysed class struggle and the struggle between the two lines during the socialist revolution and construction. this showed us that the masses have an inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism and that an area advances quickly or slowly depending on what line the leading body follows.

production in hohui brigade of wangkuai commune had long remained backward. two standing committee members of the county party committee and i took a mao tsetung thought propaganda team to work there in the spring of 1969. we called party members, cadres and veteran peasants together and talked things over. after making a deep-going investigation and study, we found the basic reason

for the backwardness was that the brigade leaders failed to pay close attention to class struggle. the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's theory of the dying out of class struggle had not been eliminated. some people said: "why should we divide men into classes since everybody has worked for his living since liberation." class enemies made use of such ideas to sabotage production. we organized the cadres and commune members to study what chairman mao teaches on class struggle. this increased their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

as a result, the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by a handful of class enemies who had wormed their way into the brigade leading group were exposed. they had abused their power to persecute poor and lower-middle peasants, to encourage individual sideline production at the expense of the collective economy, and to engage in graft and theft. we carried out the party's rural policies.

all this fired the commune members with determination and confidence in building up a socialist new countryside by self-reliance. the mass campaign to learn from tachai, standard-bearer in china's agriculture, began to move with momentum. total grain output that year was 40 per cent more than the preceding year.

master laws through practice, remould objective world

hsingtai county at the foot of the taihang mountains has dry rolling land, which accounts for 60 per cent of its acreage. when i was making an investigation among the cadres and masses to find ways to tackle aridity, some people suggested tapping underground water while others preferred to build well-like reservoirs because the water-table was low and the rock sub-stratum made it difficult to dig wells. i accepted the second suggestion.

a serious dry spell struck in 1970 when all the reservoirs ran dry. many communes and production brigades harvested less grain and cotton.

chairman mao points out in "on practice": "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." i went back to the rolling land to make investigation again in line with this teaching. i learned that one brigade in the centre of the dry area had a good harvest despite the serious drought. the brigade members had sunk deep wells and extended their irrigated area by more than 86 hectares. i realized that i had not made an overall analysis of the findings of my first investigation and therefore had failed to do my work well.

together with experienced cadres, peasants and technicians, i then made a careful study of the rock layer, water-table and geological formations. we found that the rock stratum was thin and the water-table high in some places, that deep wells were not impossible. later the county party committee mapped out an overall plan and organized the masses to build water conservancy projects. two small rivers in the western mountainous area were led through a five-kilometre-long tunnel to irrigate the greater part of the rolling land. and in just one year the masses sank 120 deep wells, built 1,800 well-like reservoirs and dug more than 800 ditches. this

extended the area's irrigated land by 1,400 hectares. conditions were created for better harvests of grain and cotton on the rolling land.

constantly remould world outlook through practice

the mass movement to learn from tachai advanced under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the county's grain yield averaged three tons per hectare two years running, hitting the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. i thought i had accumulated some experience in those years and gradually grew conceited. i failed to adopt effective measures to deal with the spring drought in 1971 and in time popularize the good experience of the masses in overcoming it. wheat output dropped that year.

this failure made me ponder. i studied lenin's teaching "cognition is the eternal, endless approximation of thought to the object", and chairman mao's teachings on "one dividing into two" and on overcoming conceit and complacency. i came to understand that my ideas were a concrete expression of idealist apriorism as well as a big obstacle to carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. since then i have taken the battle against conceit and complacency as an important task in my ideological revolutionization. on three occasions i took the initiative in making self-criticism at study classes run by the county's party and revolutionary committees.

in the second half of 1971, a number of us party committee members went to the grassroots levels and popularized the experience of a production brigade, which got a normal annual yield despite a serious spring drought precisely by overcoming conceit and complacency and improving field management in autumn. inspired by this brigade's example, the people all over the county fought hard against drought, excessive rains, wind and hail to get good harvests in 1971. the county's grain and cotton yields for three years running hit the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. both grain yield per hectare and total output reached all-time highs. these good harvests wrested in the teeth of natural calamities show that objective development is unending and that man's understanding of truth is a ceaseless process. only by constantly overcoming conceit and complacency, eliminating idealist ideas and remoulding one's world outlook, can one keep grasping truth and promote revolution and production.

BASIC LEVEL LEADERSHIP

Good Investigation Work, Good Leadership

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jun. 22, 1972)

following is the article "good investigation work, good leadership" by yu kuei-min, deputy secretary of the kangle county committee of the communist party of china in northwest china's kansu province:

the people of han, hui and tunghsiang nationalities in our county launched a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture, during the great proletarian cultural revolution. with great socialist enthusiasm, they were determined to transform the poor natural conditions. what should i, a leader of the county, do to adapt my thinking to the objective situation and march at the head of the mass movement and direct the struggle?

practice shows that i gain the initiative in leadership when i study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works conscientiously, link theory with practice, go among the masses and into the thick of practical struggles to make investigations and learn modestly from the masses, and make efforts to remould my world outlook and do away with idealist thinking.

understand objective situation correctly

if one does not correctly understand how revolution and production are going throughout the county and anticipate probable difficulties, one cannot lead the mass movement well. only when you analyze the situation correctly in the light of the marxist stand and viewpoints, can you determine the way forward, face contradictions squarely, have faith in the masses and respect their initiative, and propel the mass movement.

we did a good job of spring ploughing, sowing and field management in 1971 and the crops were growing fine. then a fifty-day dry spell that summer threatened the harvest. some people said: "it seems that we won't have as good a harvest as in previous years. we'd better arrange our future work on the assumption that grain production would drop". was this true? in line with chairman mao's teaching "no investigation, no right to speak", some county committee members and i went to grassroots units and made an investigation in some good, average and backward production teams. the investigation showed that the majority had increased grain production, while the minority got the same as in previous years or less. the fengtai production brigade increased its total by 100 tons and the malientan production team got 5.4 tons per hectare. why had they achieved more even in adverse conditions? they had implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line during the great proletarian cultural revolution, brought mass revolutionary initiative into play and undertaken major farmland improvement. they had expanded the irrigated acreage and used scientific methods of farming. we brought this information to the cadres and the masses to encourage them. we mobilized the masses to undertake water conservancy projects that winter. they built five hydro-power stations and added 300 kilowatts to the existing generating capacity. this spurred farming mechanization.

practice taught me that i could not correctly understand the situation and lead the masses with enthusiasm and confidence if i stayed in my office, away from the people.

grasp principal contradiction

chairman mao teaches: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." our kangle county is an agricultural area. what then is the principal contradiction in its agricultural production? contradictions have their universality and particularity. the principal contradiction in agriculture varies with place, time and conditions. how is our principal contradiction to be grasped? we modestly asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to give us advice and help us find the principal contradiction. investigations made jointly by us and the masses showed that the principal contradiction was water, which should be the main concentration of our effort. only one-sixth of the county's 24,000 hectares of farmland had irrigation facilities, and in fact only 2,600 hectares had a constant supply up to the end of 1969. when the crops badly needed water, rain was scarce and rivers ran dry. but rain poured and the rivers and streams overflowed when the crops needed dry weather. in the previous decade or so, the county had serious drought eight years. two-thirds of the 131 production brigades in the county were constantly threatened by aridity. if the question of water was not solved, agricultural output could not make rapid progress. so, we worked hard to build water conservancy projects while improving soil, raising pigs, collecting manure, improving seed strains and strengthening field management.

with the peasants, agro-technicians and other leading cadres of the county party committee, i carefully inspected the seven rivers and 36 streams in the county and we calculated the flow. the total annual volume was 334 million cubic metres in normal years, of which 150 million cubic metres could be used for irrigation. this is sufficient to irrigate 10,000 hectares. there are abundant subterranean sources which can also be used for irrigation. if we were self-reliant and worked hard to build reservoirs in valleys in accordance with the terrain, there would be sufficient water for irrigation in dry seasons.

we launched a mass campaign to build water conservancy projects and have completed 69 projects over the past three years. the 48 reservoirs completed have a total storage capacity of 2.4 million cubic metres, six times the capacity of the six reservoirs built before the cultural revolution. the reservoir built in the liuchuan commune with a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres irrigates 66 hectares of land in three brigades. the chingku commune built a ten-kilometre-long ditch girdling a steep mountain, adding 100 hectares of irrigated land to three brigades where dry spells had been a constant threat.

to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it

practice throws up many knotty problems. but we can solve them if we go to the grassroots to make investigations among the masses. chairman mao teaches: "investigation may be likened to the long months of pregnancy, and solving a problem to the day of birth. to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it."

the lack of trees in our county caused erosion and drought. investigation helped me recognize the importance of expanding forestry. however, some people, influenced by the force of habit, wavered and did not want to carry out large-scale afforestation. the county party committee analysed the favourable and unfavourable conditions on the basis of investigation and study. kangle county has 13,300 hectares of land with abundant wild saplings, suitable for afforestation. the people want to develop socialist forestry. in accordance with this desire and the possibilities, the county party committee proposed that 3,300 hectares be afforested in 1970.

but how could we consolidate the gains in mass afforestation and expand socialist forestry at a higher speed? investigations give the answer. the paiwang production brigade in a remote, dry area afforested its mountains. it did this during the big leap forward in 1958 in line with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the brigade runs its own forestry stations, combines mass afforestation with permanent management by trained teams and plants one hectare after another to trees.

the great teacher lenin said: "creative activity at the grass roots is the basic factor of the new public life." we promptly popularized the experience of the brigade and gave scope to the initiative of the commune members. every brigade ran its own forestry stations and afforested more than 3,300 hectares in one year. the county since 1970 has afforested 9,300 hectares of mountain slopes, nursed 173 hectares of saplings and planted 2.3 million trees along roads, rivers, houses and villages. all this has started to change the natural environment of kangle county.

Theoretical Study Helps North China Hsien Leadership

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 22, 1972)

leading members of the luancheng county party committee in north china's hopei province have made progress in grasping marxism-leninism and carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line more consciously. they persevere in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in close connection with practice in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism."

the study group is composed of eleven leading cadres, most of whom have been tempered in protracted revolutionary struggles and are of worker or peasant origin. many have worked in the county for long years. under the impact of the pragmatism spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, they once neglected the study of the basic principles of marxism-leninism. they paid more attention to integrating theoretical study with practical problems in daily work and less attention to integrating it with the reality of political orientation and the question of political line. the result was that they were not highly conscious of the struggle between the two

lines. they could not distinguish between genuine and sham marxism-leninism at crucial moments in the struggle between the two lines, nor could they avoid right or "left" deviations in their work although they wanted to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

reviewing their experience, they came to understand that. a person who works on the basis of experience and class feeling alone would be a blind and half-baked revolutionary and that one could not march forward along chairman mao's revolutionary line unless he studies hard and has a good grasp of marxism-leninism.

lenin pointed out: "without work and without struggle, book knowledge of communism obtained from communist pamphlets and works is absolutely worthless." chairman mao teaches us: "it has been the consistent ideological principle of our party to closely integrate marxist-leninist theory with the practice of the chinese revolution." acting upon these teachings, the cadres have applied the marxist-leninist stand, viewpoint and method in analyzing and solving the problems arising from practice in the three great revolutionary struggles of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, while focussing their study on the questions of political orientation and line. they connect the study of theory with practice in these ways:

1. they study seriously in close connection with the reality of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines to heighten their consciousness constantly. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the county made rapid progress in revolution and production. a false sense of peace and tranquillity began to grow among some comrades on the committee and they slackened vigilance in class struggle. concentrating on this question, they repeatedly studied "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels and the party's basic line formulated by chairman mao for the historical period of socialism. they came to a deeper understanding of the fact that there are always class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in class society. they must "never forget class struggle" in the continuous deepening of the socialist revolution and must remind themselves of the question of political line every year, every month and every day. enlightened, the leading members went to the production brigades where they firmly grasped class struggle and carried out education in political line. struggle-criticism-transformation has been advanced. the theoretical study and practical work promoted each other.

2. they study in close connection with implementing the party's various policies. "policy and tactics are the life of the party." policy is a specific expression of the party's line. in carrying out the party's specific policies, they always connect them with the general line and general policy of the party and the basic theories of marxism-leninism, thus heightening their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies.

3. they study conscientiously to solve the question of the relations between revolution and production, so as to adhere to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production. bearing reality in mind, the study group studied the following teachings of chairman mao's: "there is absolutely no doubt about the unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique. this is true now and will always be true" and "no one who fails to study production carefully can be considered a good leader".

they roundly criticized the reactionary viewpoint of old and new revisionists which set revolution against production and politics against economics. they came to an over-all understanding of chairman mao's principle "grasp revolution, promote production".

4. they study to seriously remould their own world outlook.

things were going very well last year and the leading body of the county party committee became a bit conceited and complacent. bearing this in mind, the study group repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "there have been several occasions in the history of our party when great conceit manifested itself and we suffered in consequence." after reviewing the lessons from the party's committing mistakes of political line, the study group aroused the masses to raise opinions and help the leading group overcome conceit and complacency. this resulted in great success in both revolution and production last year.

chairman mao teaches: "in order to have a real grasp of marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." the study group has made the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment their classroom and made investigation and study in reality constantly to raise their understanding of basic marxist-leninist viewpoints.

tuancheng county is a plain with adequate water sources and all its land is irrigated with electric pumps. however, since the county's grain yield per hectare reached in 1965 the target set in the national programme for agricultural development, the grain output in the years between 1967 and 1969 only rose by 3.3 per cent annually. some members of the county party committee held that grain production could be increased only "gradually" and not "by leaps". in line with chairman mao's teachings "no investigation, no right to speak" and "conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before", the study group made an investigation of the past and present among 42 production brigades of seven communes. they learned that sparsely-populated peilangtou brigade had doubled its grain output after two years of hard struggle during the great proletarian cultural revolution. among the many factors in increasing production, the most important were the study of chairman mao's works by the cadres and masses and the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. densely populated hsima commune, too, had achieved a big increase in grain for years running. the commune party committee had correctly handled the relation between revolution and production and organized the peasants to till the land scientifically. the study group learned that the county, as a whole, had on three occasions achieved big increases in grain and cotton output, ranging from ten to more than 40 per cent.

the findings made the study group realize that 3.3 per cent was not necessarily the limit for increasing grain output for the county, and the conclusion should be: when chairman mao's revolutionary line is carried out and the masses are educated with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, revolution will advance and production soar. at the same time, they studied engels' "anti-duhring", lenin's "materialism and empirio-criticism" and chairman mao's "on practice". this helped them break with idealist apriorism and foster

the materialist theory of reflection; break with the viewpoint "the leaders are naturally more capable than the masses" and foster the viewpoint "the masses are the real heroes". they agreed that a manifestation of a leading cadre's world outlook is whether he goes deep into reality and relies on the masses or not. after unifying their thinking through investigation and theoretical study, the leading members of the county party committee went to the grass-roots where they aroused the masses to carry forward the movement to learn from tachai. after two years of hard work, the county had its grain and cotton output increase by wide margins for consecutive years. grain yield per hectare last year reached 5.2 tons, a 45 per cent increase over 1969. per hectare output of ginned cotton was over 700 kilograms. an increase of 62 per cent.

MILITIA

Veteran Militiaman in East China Province

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 22, 1972)

veteran militiaman chao shou-fu, now in his fifties, is as vigorous as he was during the war years. party branch secretary of the chaotuan production brigade in east china, he often trains young militiamen in mine warfare in helping build up the militia.

chao shou-fu lives in haiyang county in shantung province. he joined the local people in waging guerrilla warfare against the enemy under the guidance of chairman mao's thinking on people's war in earlier years. he took part in more than 200 battles and killed or wounded 180 enemy troops with mines. he was commended for his meritorious service, special class and given the title "ace mine planter".

chao shou-fu was wounded in battles and has asthma, but he leads everyone in militia training. once when people tried to persuade him not to take part in a night exercise in the mountains, he said: "don't treat me like an old man. please treat me as a veteran militiaman." he set off with the rest. the way was hard and every step forward was difficult for him. still he managed to keep up with others. suddenly he slipped and fell. his legs were hurt, but he got up and continued.

chao shou-fu retains the fine qualities of an outstanding militiaman. on the walls of his house hang a rifle and cartridge-belts, many kinds of mine models lie in the corners of the room and a shooting target is painted on a courtyard wall. he often tells his children how the guerrillas fought the enemy. his younger son often trains and patrols with militiamen although he is under age, taught by his father. chao shou-fu teaches his eldest daughter how to lay mines. his wife, leader of a former young women's team during the war, is skilled at laying mines, as are all members of the family.

in response to chairman mao's call for the whole party to grasp military affairs and for everybody to be a soldier, chao shou-fu has for years gone among the militiamen, helping militia cadres conduct education in ideology and political line. when new militiamen are first admitted, they are told about the heroic deeds of the older militiamen and urged to follow their examples. educated by chao shou-fu, the militiamen of the chaotuan brigade combine production and military training.

the brigade's primary school has organized squads practising mine warfare and rifle shooting. on the first day the squads were organized, chao shou-fu led the little red soldiers to the hill where the village's first mines were exploded during the war against japanese aggression and told them about the battle. with his help more than 400 little red soldiers have learned to shoot and to bury mines.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the party branch decided in spring last year to set up a special team to quarry stones to terrace slope fields. chao shou-fu and other party branch committee members put their heads together and decided to bury empty stone mine cases in the stone embankments at points such as crossroads and the border of the village to create a mine field. they would be activated when filled with high explosives in time of war. the militiamen in the village were delighted with the idea and pitched in to make and set the stone mine cases during the year-long project which created 20 hectares of terraced fields.

chao shou-fu often reminded the militiamen that mine warfare should be developed to get prepared against war and strengthen national defence. a research group was set up in the militia company to study and make various kinds of iron mines. starting from scratch and with methods of their own devising, the members produced scores of new types of mines and improved the ways to set them.

in one exercise, the militiamen caught the "enemy" by surprise and turned the whole village into a mine field. with the signal mine set off by the approaching "enemy", the militiamen in the village got everything ready for battle. the "enemy" were "greeted" by mine explosions everywhere. they were frightened by the explosion of a mine under the threshold when they pushed open the door of a house. it was the same when they came to a coop to take chickens, grab grain sacks or seat for a while to catch their breath. their flight from the house to safety elsewhere touched off a series of mines till they fell into the river. panic-stricken by an under-water explosion, they scrambled up a hill. but mines rolling downhill made that escape route impossible.

the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we will give the invaders a taste of our 'water melon of iron' if the imperialists dare to unleash a war of aggression against our motherland."

WOMEN CADRE

North China Woman Cadre Has Close Links with People

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 21, 1972)

Lu yu-lan, secretary of the chinese communist party committee of linhsi county, hopei province, is one of the young women cadres nurtured by mao tsetung thought.

Lu yu-lan is from a poor peasant family. after finishing primary school in 1955, she went back home, determined to help build a new socialist village. she was steadfast in taking the socialist road and loves the collective. the masses all had a good word for her. at the age of 15, she was elected director of an agricultural producers' co-op, and four years later, became secretary of her brigade party branch. she attended provincial conferences of model workers on several occasions and was cited as a national woman model worker. in january 1970, she was elected secretary of the county party committee.

she remains ordinary peasant

Lu yu-lan retains the fine qualities of the labouring people while heading a county party committee. she often says to her comrades: "cadre participation in collective productive labour is of fundamental importance for the socialist system. the more the cadres work among the people, the more profound the proletarian feelings they have for them." led by the county party committee, the county and commune cadres make a point of taking part in productive labour.

Lu yu-lan always regards herself as an ordinary labourer. when she returned from a meeting one day, she immediately went to a production brigade and asked the brigade leader for work. she said: "i've been busy with meetings these days and i've come to make up what i missed in the fields." the brigade members were applying night soil to maize plants. the brigade leader asked her to do a less heavy and dirty job. but she insisted on doing the work, saying that as an ordinary labourer, she should do what everyone was doing. the brigade leader agreed. she picked up a tool and worked away with the brigade members in the stifling hot maize fields.

She still lives in one small room. one winter day last year, a comrade urged her to move to a larger room. "no," lu yu-lan said, "it's not necessary. my old room serves me well enough."

She is often seen in her worn-out jacket, both at meetings and in the fields. commune members remarked: "look, the colour of the jacket has faded, but her fine qualities as a labouring person stay bright."

she is one with masses

Lu yu-lan is the county party committee secretary, but nobody calls her by that title. girls call her sister yu-lan, and others just call her yu-lan.

no matter how busy she is, she always finds time to visit hospitals to bring the party's concern to patients. she went to the tungliushanku production brigade one day and heard that an elderly poor peasant bachelor put all his effort into collective work to the neglect of his household chores. lu yu-lan went to see him, and with some militiawomen of the brigade helped clean his house and did washing and mending for him.

the people like to tell her what is in their hearts. veteran party member yang tsung-chen found an ordinary kind of manure very effective for growing wheat. he remembered that lu yu-lan mentioned the importance of adding farmyard manure to the wheat fields in order for the whole county to reach the target for per hectare grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development. he immediately sent his grandson to inform her of his findings. lu yu-lan went to other brigades which also used this manure to check its effectiveness, and spread the idea throughout the county.

She is pupil of people.

chairman mao teaches: "communists should set an example in study; at all times they should be pupils of the masses as well as their teachers." following chairman mao's teaching, lu yu-lan often goes among the masses to make investigations and draw together their best ideas and experience.

fortyfour brigades in the county are doing quite well in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. whenever she goes to these brigades, she makes a point of summing up and learning from their experience and at the same time helping them find their shortcomings.

She heard that the suiwuli production brigade did well in opposing arrogance and conceit. she went there to learn. when the brigade achieved 3.8 tons of grain per hectare in 1965, some leading members became complacent. a few years later yield fell to 3 tons. in 1970 the brigade party branch held three open-door rectification sessions and invited the masses to criticize the cadres. through discussions, both the cadres and peasants raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution. the grain yield shot up again. it reached 4.1 tons per hectare that year.

lu yu-lan brought this experience to the county party committee for discussion. it was spread throughout the county. the county got a good harvest last year, and the commune members increased their grain reserves by 20 per cent. the suiwuli brigade achieved 6 tons of grain per hectare.

COAL MINES

Thriving Small Coal Mines in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 21, 1972)

output of county- and commune-run small coal mines in yunnan today accounts for 40 per cent of the total coal output of this southwest china frontier province. such coal mines and pits have been opened almost everywhere to support industry and agriculture.

the province is self-sufficient in coal for small iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, machine-building and chemical fertilizer plants, as well as tobacco-curing, tea-processing and sugar-refining. coal and coke turned out by small collieries in some major areas are supplied to big chemical fertilizer factories and iron and steel plants.

this rapid progress proves the validity of chairman mao's teaching "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one."

bringing into play the initiative at all levels for running small coal mines, the province has transformed this industry. eightynine small coal mines with an annual capacity of 3,000 to 150,000 tons have been built in four-fifths of the 100 counties which have verified coal deposits. people's communes have opened 2,400 small coal pits. greater progress has been made in the northeastern areas where coal mining originally was fairly concentrated. the western and southern areas have now set up the coal industry. the people of tai, chuang and chingpo nationalities in three autonomous chou and some counties along the frontier run 15 small coal mines, which contribute to the local economy of the minority nationalities.

output of small coal mines and pits run by counties and communes is incorporated in the unified state plan. the provincial industrial department makes great efforts to support commune coal pits and encourages the commune members to tap scattered coal resources in a planned way. with state aid, many small coal pits have expanded rapidly and semi-mechanized production.

OUTSTANDING PEASANT

Noted East China Cotton Grower

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 22, 1972)

lu chen-hsiang, a production team leader of the tunghai commune in kiangsu province, has achieved over 2.25 tons of ginned cotton per hectare on his experimental plot. his team got an average yield of over 1.5 tons. this speaks well for the efforts of this noted cotton grower in applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking to grow cotton under varying natural conditions. his experience has been widely spread.

a poor peasant, 45-year-old lu chen-hsiang began scientific experiments with other poor and lower-middle peasants over ten years ago. they were determined to grow more cotton to support the socialist revolution and construction. in 1961 the team's average cotton yield per hectare on 5.5 hectares climbed from 0.2 tons to 0.75 tons. however, lu chen-hsiang was not content. he noticed that quite a number of branches of the cotton plant did not bear cotton bolls. he made up his mind to solve this problem.

the next year he seeded cotton on two experimental plots at separate dates and fertilized the plants differently. but the lower branches still did not bear bolls. he was told that it was impossible for all the branches of this strain to bear bolls.

lu chen-hsiang studied chairman mao's philosophic article "on practice" time and again with this question in mind. chairman mao's teaching "discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth" helped him. he went to the fields to observe the cotton plants. he noticed one cotton plant with 12 branches. the four lower branches had six bolls, the middle four bore nine and the top four gave seven. he said to his comrades with elation: "there are things not yet recognized, but there is nothing unrecognizable. all the branches of this cotton plant have bolls and it shows this is possible. the other plants are not like this because we have not yet grasped the laws of their growth. if we conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works and keep up our practice, we'll be able to get cotton bolls on all the branches."

in autumn 1962 he and some other peasants went to the cotton fields to study why the lower branches did not have bolls. they found that too much fertilizer at the seedling stage brought vigorous vegetative growth but no bolls on the lower branches and few on the middle. the more the plants grew, the fewer the cotton bolls on the middle and lower branches. lu chen-hsiang concluded that it is important to get the cotton plants grow well, since this is the basis for a good harvest, but it is necessary to prevent too vigorous a growth. so he changed the method of cultivation and applied less fertilizer to the seedlings and careful hoeing. this method was a success, bringing bolls on the lower branches.

another problem arose. lu chen-hsiang had one-sidedly played down fertilizer and did not give a top dressing even

during the flowering stage. as a result, the cotton plants withered early and the top and middle branches gave few bolls. output was low.

lu chen-hsiang led the poor and lower-middle peasants in repeatedly studying this teaching of chairman mao's: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." with them he summed up his experience and visited advanced cotton-growing units to learn from their achievements. then he began new experiments. he adopted different measures to deal with each stage of the growth of cotton. he applied more fertilizer when the cotton plants were flowering and bearing bolls, stages in which they need nutrition. in 1966, the boll-forming rate on each individual plant averaged forty per cent higher than in the past. his team's per-hectare yield of ginned cotton reached 1.5 tons.

through practice lu chen-hsiang saw that it was necessary to study and take measures other than the appropriate application of fertilizer in order to get more bolls and more cotton. he experimented with other commune members on deep-cultivation. he once noticed that after the cotton shoots were hoed, leaves withered and then rejuvenated in a week. ten days later, these shoots were growing better than the rest.

why? lu chen-hsiang selected a plant that was growing poorly, turned the soil, cut off some of the fine rootlets and covered it again. two days later, the plant withered to some extent, but the cut rootlets grew again, with two to three additional sub-systems after ten days. he applied fertilizer and the plant flourished much better than sturdy shoots. then lu chen-hsiang and other peasants did another deep hoeing about ten days before they manured in the flowering stage.

these measures checked excessive growth of the shoots and ensured an increase in fine rootlets that could absorb more nutrition from the soil. as a result, the top and middle branches bore more bolls.

the plants throve on one plot in the early stages, but later some of the bolls rotted. after repeated investigation, he found that the bolls on the lower and middle branches of the cotton plant were covered over by leaves. the lack of sunshine caused the bolls to rot. in other plots the cotton grew not as well but had full sunshine. there were fewer rotten bolls and output was higher. so he discovered that sunlight gave a greater number of bolls.

to solve this problem, he did topping tests every year with plants of various growth in different soils and at different times. he gauged the quantity of sunshine the bolls needed. in 1968, output of ginned cotton was 1.7 tons per hectare, 10 per cent higher than the previous year.

lu chen-hsiang toured more than 20 production brigades in the county to popularize his experience. he also modestly learned advanced experience from other parts of the country. in 1969 he started tests in grafting cotton and artificial pollination in the light of the advanced experience he had learned and his own practice. a fine cotton strain resulted.

SUMMER HARVEST

Southern China Reaps Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

southern china's provinces of kwangtung, fukien, yunnan, hunan, kiangsu, chekiang and szechwan report good harvests of barley, wheat, broad beans and peas.

total output of summer grain in many regions was 10 to 20 per cent higher than in 1971. local communes and production teams are delivering and selling food grain to the state to support socialist construction.

party organizations and revolutionary committees throughout these provinces developed education in ideology and political line starting last autumn. they conscientiously carried out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and implemented the party's rural economic policies. this enhanced the enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members for socialism. many regions extended the area planted to summer crops and strengthened field management. hunan province extended summer crops acreage 30 per cent, compared with last year.

the provinces had natural disasters to varying degrees during the growing period. there was a spring dry spell and a cold wave after that in szechwan. as harvesting drew near, some areas were attacked by hail. nevertheless, cadres and commune members adopted effective measures to ensure a good harvest.

last winter was dry in hunan province. the cadres and commune members worked with might and main to provide irrigation, and some areas even carried water by shoulder pole for sowing or watering crops. the province had unusually low temperature last spring. cadres and commune members swept snow from the fields to apply fertilizer in time. the province reaped a good harvest of summer crops and total output was more than 20 per cent higher than last year.

though hit by considerably serious natural disasters, chekiang province still reported a 10 per cent increase in total output of summer grain.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Algeria, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

a chinese men's basketball delegation with chi ming-tao as its leader and liu cheng-yen as its deputy leader left here by air this afternoon for friendly visits to algeria, egypt, the sudan and somalia.

members of the delegation are: coach wang li-fa and players yu hsi-lien, liu ai-min, liu chang-jung, wang lien-ching, hsu yu-chin, chia fang-yeh, wu kuei-lin, kung hsuan-peng, wang teh-li, sung yung-chun, li hsueh-meng and chiao wan-min, and staff members.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned wen yeh-chan, kuo lei and chien ta-yueh, as well as chinese men basketball players.

also present were a. zainulabidin, sudanese ambassador to china; m. abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking; m. a. fahmy, counsellor of the egyptian embassy in peking; and ismail saeed arraleh, counsellor of the somali embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Fetes Chinese, DRVN and RSVN Ambassadors to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 21, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife princess monique sihanouk gave a luncheon here today for chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and his wife, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to romania nguyen dang hanh, and ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to romania tam van tuu.

cambodian personages present at the luncheon were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and cambodian ambassador to romania, and his wife, and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state.

very cordial and friendly conversations passed between hosts and guests at the luncheon which was filled with an atmosphere of militancy and unity among the cambodian, vietnamese and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean National Football Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

the chilean national football team led by benedicto basly, deputy administrative director of the directorate of sports of the state of chile, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

it was given a warm welcome at the airport by yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned chen teh-ho, lin chen, chao hsi-wu, chi yu-hua, hsin cheng and chou po-hsien, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

also present was armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

john christofides, minister of foreign affaires of cyprus, received on june 20 ho yang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of cyprus. the chinese charge d'affaires a.i. presented his letter of introduction to cyprus foreign minister and they had a friendly talk, according to a report from nicosia.

ho yang arrived in nicosia on june 19.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with japanese commentator udai fujishima who is now visiting peking. he feted the guest after the meeting.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations including sun ping-hua, hsiao hsiang-chien and li fu-teh.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister Yang Chieh Meet Japanese Marine Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of communications yang chieh met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the japanese marine friendship delegation led by hiroshi miwa.

present on the occasion were vice-minister of communications yu mei and leading members of departments concerned, including chou chiu-yen and li kuo-tang.

also present were shigero shirane and other japanese friends in peking.

CHINA AND MALTA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets First Maltese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Jun. 22, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here today with joseph lennard forace, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of malta to the people's republic of china.

wang tung, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, was present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here for pakistan by air today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the pakistan government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ho ying, vice-foreign minister, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, wang ming-chun, wang chien-hua, wang yao-ting, tien kuang-tao and liu hsiao-tao.

also present were agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and embassy officials.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Vice Minister Pai Hsiang-yin Leaves Warsaw for Home

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Jun. 20, 1972)

chinese vice-minister of building materials pai hsiang-yin and his party of four left here for home by air yesterday afternoon after attending the 41st poznan international fair and paying a friendly visit to this country on invitation.

they were seen off at the airport by polish vice-minister of foreign trade s. dtugosz and some others.

also present was chinese ambassador to poland liu shu-ching.

during his stay in poland, vice-minister pai hsiang-yin visited the poznan international fair, a number of factories and places of historic interest. on june 13, tadeusz olehowski, polish minister of foreign trade, received and had a friendly talk with him.

on june 19, the chinese ambassador gave a dinner party on the occasion of pai hsiang-yin's visit. the party was attended by s. dtugosz, vice-minister of foreign trade of poland, and some others. it proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Vice Minister of Building Materials Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

pai hsiang-yin, chinese vice-minister of building materials, and his party returned to peking by air today after attending the 41st poznan international fair and paying a friendly visit to poland.

they were welcomed at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsieh pei-yi, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission; and li ting-chuan, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, and bronislaw stawinski, commercial attache of the polish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND RWANDA

First Chinese Ambassador to Republic of Rwanda Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

huang shih-hsieh, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of rwanda, left here for his post by air today.

Rwandan Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 21, 1972)

a delegation of the republic of rwanda led by augusthin muniyaneza, minister of international cooperation, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chang yi-ai, chang ching-piao and yeh chang-ming, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

also present was ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese

foreign ministry, who went specially to shanghai from peking to greet the distinguished rwandan guests.

wang shao-yung gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the delegation.

Delegation of Republic of Rwanda Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

the delegation of the republic of rwanda led by augusthin munyaneza, minister of international cooperation, arrived here from shanghai by special plane today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. it was accorded a warm welcome by over three thousand people of peking.

members of the delegation are: wellars banzi, esdras mpamo, rehabia banguka, ephrem camille rutanintare, and captain i. rwigamba.

they were greeted at the airport by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen chien, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chin, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsiao peng, huang ching-hsi, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, wen yen-chan, chu chuan-hsien, wang ming-chun and hu wei-hsin.

peking airport today flew the national flags of rwanda and china. minister augusthin munyaneza and the other distinguished rwandan guests alighted from the plane amid cheers at 11 a.m. minister chi peng-fei and others greeted them and shook hands with them at the plane side. when the distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcomers, young people danced while others beat drums and gongs and waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers, paying tribute to the friendly envoys from rwanda. people shouted: "a warm welcome to the distinguished rwandan guests exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and rwanda exclamation" "firm support for the just struggle of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world exclamation" "long live the great unity of afro-asian peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world exclamation"

diplomatic envoys of african and other countries to china were present at the airport.

ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, who had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the distinguished guests, arrived in peking on the same plane.

on its departure from shanghai this morning, the delegation of the republic of rwanda was seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chang yi-ai, chang ching-piao and yen chang-ming, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Chi Peng-fei and Ho Ying Hold Talks with Munyaneza and Rwanda Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks here this afternoon with augusthin munyaneza, minister of international cooperation, and the delegation of the republic of rwanda he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present were:

members of the delegation wellars banzi, esdras mpamo, rehabia banguka, ephrem camille rutahintare and captain i. rwigamba; and

leading members of chinese departments wen yeh-chan, wang ming-chun and hu wei-hsin.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception on the evening of june 19 for the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation in tunisia, according to a report from the tunisian capital.

among the more than 120 guests attending the reception were hassen fooha, director of the office of the tunisian minister of external affairs; taoufik abdennebi, director of protocol of the ministry of external affairs; mohamed kamoun, director of the office of the minister of youth and sports; mohamed beji, director of the youth department of the ministry of youth and sports; abdel rahman klibi, director of planning and foreign affairs of the ministry of youth and sports; abdel rahman toukabri, deputy to the national assembly; and habib berhouma, president of the tunisian table tennis federation.

also present at the reception were tunisian personages from sports, press and other circles as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries to tunisia.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo, Chu Ko-chen Meet American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and chu ko-chen, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, today met and had a friendly conversation with professor herman f. mark, a noted american polymer scientist, and his assistant, professor sheldon m. atlas, and mrs. helen v. atlas.

present on the occasion were chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientists, including liu ta-kang, chen ping, chien jen-yuan, chien pao-kung and lu sheng-ching.

later, chu ko-chen gave a banquet in honour of the american guests.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Sung Chung Leaves Peking for Yugoslavia to Attend ITTF Council Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

sung chung, council member of the international table tennis federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, left here for yugoslavia by air this afternoon to attend the council meeting of the i.t.t.f.

he was seen off at the airport by yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of chinese organizations including kuo lei and hsu yin-sheng, and minajlo hornjak, first secretary of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 5, 1972 No. 5167

****
* NATIONAL *
****

LINE EDUCATION

CCP Committee of Yenpei District, Shansi Province, Carries Out Line Education for No. 1 and No. 2 Men of Hsien Committees

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 23, 1972)

(NCNA Taiyuan, June 22, 1972) During the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the CCP Committee of Yenpei District, Shansi Province, conscientiously gives the No. 1 and No. 2 men of hsien committees education in the line and raises their consciousness of the line struggle and of continuing the revolution, thereby giving a great impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole district.

What the Experience of Ying Hsien Reveals

It was in the course of work in Ying hsien that Yenpei district committee deepened its understanding of strengthening the line education among the No. 1 and No. 2 men of hsien committees. Before 1970, Ying hsien did not conscientiously carry out the line of unity for victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress and its agricultural production long remained in a backward stage. Last year, the leading comrades of Yenpei district committee came to stay and work in this hsien and discovered problems that existed in this hsien. Accordingly, they tightly grasped line education for the "squad members" of the hsien committee and helped particularly the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien committee read and study conscientiously and sum up correctly their experience and lessons of the struggle between the two lines, making them raise their consciousness of the line struggle. Because the hsien committee strengthened its leadership and went further to grasp line education for the basic-level leading groups, the line of

unity for victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress was implemented very quickly in this hsien and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture also developed briskly.

Yenpei district committee understood deeply that the high or low level of consciousness of the "squad members," particularly the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien committee, in the line struggle had a direct bearing on whether or not a hsien could correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and on whether or not the tasks of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat could be carried out at the basic level. For this reason, in the course of carrying out line education, they paid particular attention to tightly grasping line education among the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien committee.

After summing up the experience of Ying hsien, Yenpei district committee took the organizing of the No. 1 and No. 2 men of hsien committees to read and study conscientiously and to raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies as the most fundamental task in conducting line education. It held study classes three times to organize the No. 1 and No. 2 men of hsien committees to read conscientiously and arm themselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism. In view of the ideological conditions among the cadres and in conjunction with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, it emphatically grasped the problem of applying the materialist theory of reflection in correctly understanding Yenpei district and actively transforming Yenpei district.

After Grasping Line Education for the No. 1 and No. 2 Men

Yenpei district is situated north of Yenmen Pass at the foot of the ancient Great Wall. There, the wind is strong, carrying much sand with it, and land is sterile, rainfall scarce and the climate cold.

For a long time in the past, some cadres thought that Yenpei had always been a low-yielding district in history, so that they lacked confidence in quickly transforming its backwardness, could not pluck up their courage and did not actively and enthusiastically lead the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In view of this ideological condition, the district committee held a study class of hsien committee secretaries to grasp tightly the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines involving the problem of understanding and transforming Yenpei district. The secretaries conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction" and "On Practice" and Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and, in the light of their ideological condition, criticized idealist transcendentalism and the lazy man's idea that "the condition of low yield can hardly be changed" and "it is justified to lag behind." The responsible comrades of the district committee got together with the secretaries of various hsien committees to make deep-going investigations and educate themselves in the practical experience of the masses.

Nanchangchuang production team of Hunyuan hsien is situated on a mountain rising 1,800 meters above sea level. There, the frost-free period lasts for only 90 days each year. Grain output in 1963 was only some 60 catties per mow. In and after 1967, the local cadres and the masses learned from Tachai in a concrete way and carried loads of earth to pave the land, building a big number of Tachai-type fields on the barren mountain slopes. Average per-mow output of grain very quickly surpassed the "Yellow River."

The living facts taught the cadres and the masses an impressive lesson. They said: The masses have a potential inexhaustible enthusiasm and creativeness for socialism. Only by establishing the materialist conception of history, that is, the idea that "the masses are the real heroes," can we see the dynamic initiative of the masses.

In Yenpei district, there is little rainfall, winds are strong and natural disasters are frequent. These are objective facts which we should see as a disadvantageous condition. But the vast expanse of land in Yenpei is an advantage to the over-all development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. Here underground water is plentiful and it is possible to solve the problem of drought by building farmland irrigation projects in a big way. The prevalence of sandstorms and leanness of the soil can be transformed by planting of trees, afforestation, scientific farming and other methods.

As regards "poverty," this looks like a bad thing but is actually a good thing, for "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." The broad masses have a strong desire for quickly changing the backwardness of Yenpei district. So long as the leaders at all levels firmly and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, bring the dynamic initiative of man into full play, make use of the favorable conditions and change the unfavorable conditions, it is possible not only to change Yenpei district, but also to change its backwardness at a relatively high speed.

Through this study, all raised their consciousness. Many leading comrades of hsien committees improved their styles of work, actively plunged themselves in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and did their best to lead and promote the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

For the purpose of obtaining first-hand information of developing the mountains and harnessing the streams, the secretary of Yangkao hsien committee climbed mountains and waded across streams to make an investigation to the land, rivers and mountain streams in the whole hsien. He also got together with other comrades to sum up the experience of the masses and mobilize the masses to transform the natural features of Yangkao hsien, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and commune members. A mass movement to develop mountains and harness streams was launched very quickly throughout the hsien.

Displaying the spirit of hard struggle, the masses of Ch'engkuan commune fought bravely for 27 days last year to build a regulating dam measuring 2,370 meters long which would silt up 2,000 mow of fertile land. The commune members of Peihsut'un commune which is situated in an alkaline area, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, transformed 10,000 mow of alkaline land. In various communes and brigades of the hsien, more than 320 water conservation projects were built, more than 43,000 mow of wasteland was reclaimed and more than 46,000 mow of alkaline land transformed last year.

The secretary of Hunyuan hsien Party committee came personally to stay and work in the "hard spots" to investigate conditions conscientiously. He acquired experience of improving the backward production teams and then popularized it in the whole hsien. Since last year, 90 percent of the backward brigades have changed their outlook, and the total grain output of the hsien reached an all-time high, being 23 percent higher than that of 1970.

A situation of surging vigor has emerged in the district-wide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In the whole district, 180,000 mow of Tachai-type fields is formed, 140,000 mow of alkaline land is transformed and a large number of reservoirs are built in steep valleys. Last year, grain output of the district increased by 10 percent as against that in 1970.

Lay Emphasis on Conducting Education in the Party's Basic Line

In conducting line education among the No. 1 and No. 2 men of various hsien Party committees, Yenpei district Party committee pays particular attention to carrying out education in the Party's basic line. Last year, while leading the rural basic-level Party organizations to carry out Party consolidation and Party building, some leading members of hsien committees were contented with organizational adjustment and slackened ideological and political strengthening of the building of basic-level Party organizations because they were influenced by the fallacy of "power determines everything" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. To solve this problem, the district Party committee summed up the experience of Huaijen hsien.

The leading members of Huaijen hsien once took a tortuous path in the course of Party consolidation and Party building because they did not understand sufficiently the lengthiness of class struggle and line struggle. Later, after studying the Party's basic line, the hsien committee tightly grasped the key link of line struggle and took line education as the most important thing for the building of the basic-level leading group. The condition improved very quickly.

Tayuk'ou brigade of Hsinchiayuan commune in this hsien was a "hard spot" of this hsien. Its leading group was not united well enough and the state of class struggle were complex. The responsible comrade of the hsien Party

committee went deep into this brigade and worked there. He got together with the leading members of the brigade to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite to win still greater victories," and fully aroused the masses to criticize relentlessly the reactionary ideas, such as the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of human nature of landlord and capitalist classes spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. These leading members raised their consciousness of line struggle to a marked extent and the leading group was united closely and led the commune members in fighting amid hardship and learning from Tachai. As a result, grain output increased by a big margin and this brigade ranked among the advanced units in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

After being popularized, the experience of Huaijen hsien gives a great impetus to the work of Party consolidation and Party building in the whole district.

Go Deep into Realities To Investiate the State of Execution of Policies

The leading members of the CCP Yenpei District Committee often went deep into realities to investigate the situation, so as to promptly look into the condition and problems of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and to carry out education in the line and policies in the light of the realities.

During the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, Yuyu hsien was once disturbed and influenced by the reactionary line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence and which was pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that it did not carry out the Party's rural economic policies conscientiously. Later, the principal leading members of the hsien committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, such as "On Policy" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," repeatedly studied the various economic policies for the rural people's communes at the present stage, and criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in disturbing and violating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Through study and criticism, the hsien committee members strengthened their concept of line struggle and came to realize that the Party's policy was a concrete expression of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and correctly reflected the level of productive forces during the present period of socialism and the level of the consciousness of the masses. As a result, they clearly defined the limits of the policies and raised their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policies.

Under the leadership of the hsien committee secretary, the leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into the basic level to investigate the condition in communes and brigades of different types and make clear the condition and problems of execution of policies at the basic level. After making investigations, the hsien Party committee called a meeting of cadres at the four levels, namely, hsien, commune, brigade and production team, to conscientiously study the Party's various rural economic

policies at the present stage, and popularized the experience of some communes and brigades in carrying out the policies.

The district Party committee summed up and popularized the experience of Yuyu hsien, urging various localities to hold classes at all levels to study the policies and to arm the basic-level cadres and the masses with the Party's policies. This gives a great impetus to the implementation of the Party's various policies in the whole district, fully rouses the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members in socialism and develops the excellent situation of revolution and production.

* * *

MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

Cadres Should Participate in Labor and Form Close Ties With the People

- In-depth development of line education by the Party committee of Tuchuang commune, Tat'ung hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyüan, June 21, 1972) Serious implementing Chairman Mao's directive, "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor," the Party committee of Tuchuang commune in Tat'ung hsien, Shansi Province, regards the organization of cadre participation in collective labor as an important item of line education to be grasped. This has made the participation of commune and production brigade cadres in labor to become the vogue, further strengthened the ties between the cadres and the masses and pushed forward the penetrating development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement.

Since 1969, more and more cadres of this commune have been taking part in collective productive labor each year. In 1971, of 246 commune and production brigade cadres, each did an average of 291 days of labor. The commune cadres each did an average of 131 days of labor, the production brigade cadres each did an average of 314 days of labor and the production team cadres each did an average of 338 days of labor. Following the normalization of cadre participation in labor, subsidized labor for cadres showed a corresponding decrease, and last year, the amount of subsidized labor for production brigade and production team cadres was only 1.3 percent of the total amount of labor done.

The accountants of the 18 production brigades of this commune usually work in the day time and keep their books at night. Last year, each person did an average of more than 240 days of labor. Through participation in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain the character of the working people, form close ties with the masses, raise their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and promote the development of the situation of revolution and production in the whole commune. Last year grain output in this commune reached the highest historical level and showed an increase of 18 percent over that of 1970.

By maintaining participation in collective productive labor, the cadres of Tuchuang commune have been through a profound ideological revolution. In the autumn of 1969, a big-character poster was put up by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tunan Liuchuang production brigade of this commune, and it criticized a principal cadre for taking part less frequently in collective productive labor and not maintaining close ties with the masses. This big-character poster led to some heated argument in the commune Party committee. Many leading members were of the opinion that this big-character poster had touched a major issue and serious

attention should be given it. However, there were individual comrades who thought that less frequent participation of cadres in labor was only an isolated phenomenon which could easily be solved at the lower levels.

For the sake of unifying understanding, members of the commune Party committee went deep into the 18 production brigades and carried out an investigation into the condition of cadre participation in labor, and discovered that although the majority of cadres could maintain participation in collective productive labor, there was nevertheless quite a number who had been doing rather poorly in this direction, and such condition as mentioned in the criticism of the big-character poster put up by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanliuchuang production brigade actually existed. On the basis of materials obtained from the investigation, the members of the commune Party committee conscientiously studied over again Chairman Mao's series of relevant directives on participation in collective productive labor, and deeply realized that although the problem existed only among a small number of the comrades, the commune Party committee for the past several years had also failed to attract sufficient attention to the maintaining of cadre participation in collective productive labor, and had in particular slackened on the carrying out of education in ideology and political line for the basic level cadres, and consequently was unable to raise fundamentally the awareness of cadre participation in collective productive labor. At the same time, the cadres of the commune did not do enough in setting examples for the masses.

To change this situation, the commune Party committee held study classes attended by commune and production brigade cadres, organized all to study conscientiously the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, studied the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, and summed up the history and experience of the struggle between the two lines. By means of the study, the cadres realized that one important characteristic of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat was the tactic of using sugar-coated bullets by the class enemies to corrupt the cadres which caused them to become separated from labor and become lazy, so that they would start to degenerate. Because of that, the problem of maintaining participation in collective productive labor proved an important means of preventing the cadres from slipping into revisionism. At the same time, maintaining cadre participation in collective productive labor would also be of great significance in maintaining the concept of "practice first" and in using the materialist theory of reflection to direct work. In directing production in the past, some of the cadres made the mistake of "giving orders blindly," and the main reason for that was because of their separation from labor, separation from reality and doing things by relying on subjective imagination. In the study class, the cadres carried out remembering of hardship and counting of blessings. All expressed the determination to maintain always the character of the working people and to oppose any tendency to separate from the people.

By means of line education, cadres at various levels in Tuchuang commune have raised their understanding, and they are able to take part in collective productive labor voluntarily, appear among the masses in the role

of common working people, and by modestly learning from the masses, have brought about a rapid transformation in their spiritual physiognomy. In order to consolidate this fine atmosphere and enable cadre participation in collective productive labor to be systematized, the commune Party committee has decided on the following measures:

--To place cadre participation in collective labor on the Party committee's agenda of important things, carry out fixed study and investigation, give publicity promptly to good people and good deeds, and sum up advanced experience for popularization.

--On the basis of different conditions to lay down concrete regulations respecting the time for cadre participation in labor and enforce them down to the individual.

--To announce periodically to the people the situation of cadre participation in labor and enable the commune and production brigade cadres to accept voluntarily supervision and assistance from the people.

--To simplify meetings and reports, make it so that unnecessary meetings could be dispensed with, make meetings which must be held as brief as possible, and never bring to the conference table problems which could be solved on the spot.

The commune Party committee has also adopted some concrete measures to enable these rules to be implemented conscientiously. They have set a demand on the commune and production brigade cadres to combine their participation in labor with settling down at a selected spot, so that the work could be carried through to the end, and by maintaining labor participation in the selected spot do official work well through participation in labor. At the same time, members of the Party committee also set themselves up as models, and by going deep into the basic level to settle down, not only maintain the system of participation in labor, but also maintain investigation and study, and by giving concrete direction in work, set an example for the basic level cadres.

By means of maintaining participation in collective productive labor, cadres of Tuchuang commune have formed close ties with the working people and made gratifying progress in the direction of promoting self-ideological revolutionization and leading the masses better in carrying out socialist revolution and construction well.

Wang Liang, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune who settled down at a selected spot for labor, noticed the high and lofty revolutionary spirit and the enormous capacity for socialist labor inherent in the people. It has given him a very great education. His revolutionary spirit has become increasingly more vigorous and his determination to participate in labor has become more and more resolute.

Last year, Ch'angchiapao production brigade, where he went to settle down, wanted to build a three-level irrigation station with a lift of more

than 50 meters. Wang Liang settled at once on the worksite, labored on the one hand and did official work on the other, never once leaving the worksite for half a year. His shoulders were rubbed raw by the loads he carried, and his hands became heavily calloused, but he never uttered a single complaint. By integrating labor and official work together, he and the other cadres of the production brigade organized the commune members on the water conservation worksite to study the works of Chairman Mao, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, publicly commended good people and good deeds promptly, turned the worksite into a classroom for line education, and better mobilized the activism of the commune masses.

Consequently the project which was estimated to require a year for completion was completed in just eight months, and the water of the Sangkan River was diverted to the arid fields, extending the irrigation area by 1,500 mow. By means of participation in labor, the cadre from Nanliuchuang production brigade who was formerly criticized by a big-character poster put up by the masses has deeply realized his past mistakes, and there is a very big improvement in his work style at present. In1971, he took part in more than 310 days of labor and was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

* * *

EDUCATION

Establish A New System of Examination Through Practice

by

Department of Chemistry, Kirin University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 24, 1972)

At the beginning of 1971 when some of the courses of the experimental class of our department were about to conclude, we found it necessary to review and sum up our teaching work. In the meantime, we also needed a system to encourage the advanced students and help the backward ones so as to raise their consciousness continually in studying for the sake of revolution. Under such circumstances, the question of whether we still wanted examinations arose.

Most of the teachers and students held that there should be examination, but some of the teachers failed to draw a clear line of distinction between the two roads. For fear of being accused of "controlling, restraining, and suppression" the students, they wanted to give up examination so as to avoid contradiction. There were also comrades in the leadership squad who feared this and that. They could not make up their mind and were afraid of conducting examination.

Confronted with this situation, leaders of the department repeatedly studied together with the teachers and students Chairman Mao's relevant instructions. This made everybody realize that the most important shortcomings of the old system of examination were: First, the system of examination was used as principal means to punish the students. Secondly, the system made the students memorize mechanically what they had learned and turned them into ideologically paralyzed bookworms. Such a system of examination which served the purpose of training successors for the bourgeoisie, must be abolished. The new system of examination serves the purpose of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Its aim is to help the students consolidate and deepen through examination the theoretical knowledge and skills they have learned. In the meantime, the new system of examination also helps to examine the result of teaching so as to facilitate study and improvement of teaching work and to improve the quality of teaching gradually.

After understanding was unified, the teachers and students indicated that they must reform the system of examination according to Chairman Mao's instructions instead of abolishing the system of examination altogether.

Clarify the Aim and Implement the Measures

But how is examination to be administered? Some comrades advocated open-book examination while others advocated closed-book examination. Now we let everybody discuss and see which method of examination was better.

After a discussion, everybody's understanding was unified. They thought the method of examination to be adopted should depend upon the characteristics of the subject and requirements in study and should also serve the purpose of examination.

In open-book examinations the students can concentrate and think individually within a certain time limit as well as analyze and answer the questions by themselves. Therefore this method is good for examining the students' analytical ability. A small number of students who really have difficulty in answering the questions may consult other people so that they can learn something through examination. However, there are some subjects which must be remembered. For such subjects, closed-book examination can consolidate the results of study so that the students can apply them to practice. Consequently, here closed-book examination is more suitable.

In January this year we conducted an examination in our department on the subjects of physics and organic chemistry and obtained relatively good results. The students said: Through examination we can have a firmer grasp of certain fundamental theoretical knowledge which we fail to grasp deeply during ordinary times. In the meantime, we can also apply such theoretical knowledge to practice.

Now how should examination questions be prepared? We realized through practice that we should pay attention to the following when we prepare questions:

Inject clear ideological content in the questions whenever possible--For instance, our questions for organic chemistry were prepared in combination with the non-mercury catalyst experiments conducted by the teachers and students at the Kirin Carbide Plant. In the past, the mercury catalyst method of production used by capitalist countries was adopted for the production of acetaldehyde from ethine hydrate; but this method is harmful to the human body and the non-mercury catalyst experiment was aimed at solving this problem. Through a comparison of the advantages and shortcomings of the mercury and non-mercury methods, the students were able to grasp the quality and condition of reaction of acetylenes and aldehydes in organic chemistry as well as receive a profound line education.

Questions must be practical--Last year, students of high molecule chemistry section went to No. 4 Chemical Plant of Kirin Municipality to conduct teaching on dacron products and to study theory in combination with practical production in the plant. In the examination at the end of the course, we let the students apply the principles of chemistry which they had already learned to the designing of a process for the recovery and comprehensive utilization of potassium salts from dacron production. In the past, relatively expensive potassium salts were washed away into the drainage during the process of production. Now the teachers and students, working together with the master workers during the examination, solved this problem rationally. In this way they made contribution to the development of comprehensive utilization and the students also learned practical knowledge.

Questions must be comprehensive and flexible--For instance, one of the questions in the organic chemistry examination was: What principle products are produced by vinylite ester acetate under the condition of diluted alkali? Here students who had grasped all-round knowledge and could apply them in a versatile way could give three products, but those whose knowledge was not versatile enough could give only two or even just one. Such question can judge the depth and breadth of the students' grasping of knowledge, help us to understand the students' ability to analyze and solve problems and facilitate the study and improvement of teaching.

Sum Up Experience and Enhance the Achievements

How are we to grade the examination papers? This was one of the more acute questions in the struggle of reforming the system of examination. The leadership of our department was mainly afraid that grading was liable to lead us to the old road of "marks in command." Some of the teachers were afraid that grading was not easy to do and that after grading ideological work would also be difficult to perform. Meanwhile, some of the students were afraid of getting poor marks.

Thus we mobilized the broad masses of teachers and students to develop a discussion before the examination on the question of whether examination papers should be graded. Everybody thought: Grading in examination is like quality specifications for products manufactured in a factory where quality must be inspected. Consequently we must also have a quality standard for students in socialist universities, who must be red as well as expert. This is fundamentally different from "marks in command" under the revisionist line of education.

We adopted a democratic way of grading and combined it with the appraisal of teaching and appraisal of learning. Our ways are:

First, combination of democratic grading with the ceaseless strengthening of the students' consciousness in learning for the sake of revolution. At the beginning, some of the students of a relatively higher cultural level thought they were doing fairly well and therefore failed to review and sum up seriously what they learned. In the examination they made mistakes which they should not have made. During the process of democratic grading, fellow students and teachers helped them to correct their attitude toward learning.

Second, combination of democratic grading with the summing up and exchange of study experience. During the grading of the papers, we demanded every student to show how he thought the questions out and how he solved them so as to achieve mutual discussion, mutual elevation and exchange of study experience. This enabled the students to learn knowledge and methods which they could not learn in classrooms. The result of this practice proved to be very good.

Third, combination of democratic grading with examination of teaching. Generally speaking, we can find out during the examination at the end of a course whether the teachers content of a teacher's teaching, teaching attitude and teaching method could meet the requirements for the penetrating development of educational revolution. Consequently, democratic grading was beneficial to the improvement of teaching and improvement of teaching quality.

* * *

PLA TRAINING

Struggle With the Billows and Hit the Waves To Seize "Freedom"

- An account of how a certain regiment under the PLA Kunming Command perseveringly carried out swimming drills over the past nine years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 8, 1972)

It was midnight. At the foot of the lofty Yao Mountains, the murky waters of the Red River churned and roared as it raced along its way.

A rush-crossing maneuver over the Red River was underway. The 1st and 8th companies of a certain PLA unit had just arrived at the channel crossing after a quick march of ten kilometers. And immediately, up shot three red signal rockets, and an order to the whole front for a forced crossing with equipment was given by the command. The commanders and fighters formed combat ranks and plunged in and headed for the opposite shore. The wireless unit transmitted orders with accuracy and speed over the waves. The wire unit swiftly followed, broke a way through the waves and succeeded in setting up a line on the water. With simple devices, the artillery and machine gun forces pushed across various kinds of artillery and guns. The transportation unit advanced closely behind, leading mules and horses pulling rafts loaded with ammunition. Doctors and medical personnel of the medical unit administered emergency medical care midway in the river.

The maneuver ended. The leaders on hand to watch and direct the maneuver unanimously praised the aquatic skills demonstrated.

The maneuver assignment was undertaken by a certain regiment under the PLA Kunming Command. Over the past nine years, they have perseveringly carried out swimming and river crossing drills year in and year out under the solicitous concern of Chairman Mao. They have respectively swam across the Chinsha River 13 times, the Lants'ang River 7 times, the Tiench'ih Lake 14 times and across various rivers and lakes including the Heihui River, the Hsima River, the Chinshui River, and the Erhhai Lake.

Where do they acquire these skills? Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice" has lit the way for their progress, enabled them to struggle with the billows and hit the waves to seize "freedom."

On one of their field training trips in the summer of 1964, this unit came to the crossing where the Red Army had ingeniously got over the Chinsha River, and began armed crossing drills for the first time. It was a season of floods, the river water was rising rapidly, the current was sweeping and the waves surged. The majority of people in the unit did not have any experience with water, and the minority who did, had never crossed any river of that magnitude. Some cadres had not had the experience of

organizing a battalion or regiment to cross a river and were apprehensive about completing the assignment. The artillery sub-unit was even more worried about the feasibility of hauling heavy artillery pieces across. Faced with the swelling and roaring waves, what were they to do?

To overcome the obstruction of water, it is necessary to overcome ideological barriers first. Members of the Party committee of this PLA unit penetrated into the companies and organized the cadres and fighters to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "All true knowledge comes from direct experience" in tents and by the bonfire, and to learn from Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice of crossing many times, big rivers and streams like the Yangtze River, the Hsiang River and the Pearl River.

The former leader of the regiment, Wang Yüeh-ts'ai, related the fighting feats of our army in crossing the Yangtze River in 1949. At that time, the Kuomintang reactionaries vainly attempted to confine the mighty Chinese PLA to the north of the Yangtze River by taking advantage of its natural defense barrier, so that they might be able to have a breathing spell to refit and pull themselves together again for a comeback. Valiant slogans such as "carry the battle across the Yangtze River to liberate all China!" were put up all over the places occupied by our army. In April, when the weather was turning warm but was still cold, the troops wore shorts, and clasping a door or a thick piece of bamboo, trained themselves hard to acquire aquatic skills by experimenting with currents and getting acquainted with the general behavior of water. Within a short period of time, a great number of seamen emerged from the units. Under Chairman Mao's command, and with the concerted efforts of a million troops, ten thousand vessels were launched across the river. The unit Party committee also took the unit to the "Red Army Crossing" and invited old Uncle Chou of the Nahsi nationality who ferried the Red Army to narrate stories on how the Red Army ingeniously crossed the Chinsha River. Chairman Mao's teaching and the glorious tradition of our army have deepened the cadres' and the fighters' realization on the great significance of doing a good job in swimming drills, and raised their awareness in painstaking practice. Comrades were determined to learn the brilliant examples set by revolutionary forerunners, follow the footsteps of the Red Army, temper themselves in the midst of big storms, and have themselves trained in aquatic skills to defend the great socialist motherland.

An upsurge of mass aquatic drills appeared in the unit. Everyone, from the cadres to the fighters, was filled with high spirits and brimming with vigor. They hit the billows, struggled with turbulent waves amidst the wind and rainstorms, and underwent diligent training and strenuous practice. Then signs of over-eagerness for success and disregard for objective laws appeared among a minority of cadres and fighters in the unit. The unit Party committee promptly educated the cadres and fighters in combining revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach.

The former chief of staff, T'ien Chih-yün, personally went to the spot where the 7th company carried out their swimming training. He practiced together with the fighters, studied and solved with them problems that cropped

up in training. Should basic training be carried out in still waters or in running waters? Is it better for them to carry floating devices or not? He personally tried all these ways one by one with the fighters. Through practice, they gradually came to grasp objective rules, and summed up the experience of going from the shallow to the deep, and from the simple to the complex. They grasped well basic training by learning mainly the breast stroke and the side stroke; practiced first in still waters and then in running waters; crossed small tributaries and then big ones; and swam first free handed and then with equipment. The experience of insuring good basic skills before applying them was thus summed up. All cadres and fighters in the company learned swimming. The experiences of the 7th company were duly popularized throughout the regiment.

A lamp well lit sheds light all over the place. All cadres and fighters from the offices down to the companies enthusiastically took pains to train themselves in basic swimming techniques. After a short period of hard training and practice, they raised the standard of swimming, learned to utilize and bind together devices for buoyancy, and mastered essential skills of resisting adverse currents, avoiding whirlpools, and swimming with rapid currents. By strenuous practice, comrades of the artillery company who at first worried about "their own safety" and doubtful of their ability to carry along guns managed to swim and carry guns as well. Next, the whole company, the whole battalion, and the whole regiment swam armed across the rolling Chinsha River.

This unit did not restrict itself to achievements of swimming across a certain river or stream, but has all along strictly adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," continuously opposed arrogance and overcome complacency, found out the characteristics of various rivers and lakes so that their knowledge was in keeping with the ever-changing objective rules. They succeeded in crossing the Lants'ang River, the Erhhai Lake and the Tiench'ih Lake, thereby enriching their store of experience in armed crossing, and acquired skills to defend the motherland.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

SPORTS

Get Rid of the Pernicious Influence of Champion-itis

by

The Women's Volleyball Team of Hunan

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1972)

Championship is the phenomenon of champion-itis, its essence being fame and gain, and it has its roots in the word "self." It is the expression of the bourgeois world outlook in physical culture activities and is a mortal enemy sabotaging socialist physical culture.

To satisfy their demand for capitalist restoration, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their agents in the physical culture circles frantically pushed champion-itis. For a long time, this created an extremely adverse effect on the physical culture front, and even now its pernicious influence has still not been completely eliminated.

The various manifestations of champion-itis are:

They can only win and can never lose, and there is no wish for friendship, but only the desire for championship. Victory must be won at all costs for the honor and prestige of the individual or the group, and the essence of champion-itis is also the doctrine of fame and gain.

For the sake of fame and gain of the individual or the group, they could do without proletarian politics, give publicity to the concept that "technique is everything" and "technique is king," use technique as a tool for courting fame and gain, and lead the people onto the evil road of separating from proletarian politics.

They are arrogant and complacent, and treat others roughly with conceit. They think of themselves as "master," and say "I am the best in the world," and are also fond of showing off a thing or two in front of a crowd or in front of a weaker team, showing both by words and deeds the sign of chauvinism.

They will only listen to words of praise and refuse to listen to words of criticism, like the bottom of a tiger that cannot be touched. They only permit the others to lift them up, but will make no concession to others. Not only are they not sincere in helping people, but they also do not modestly learn from other people, and are ignorant and boastful as well as conservative and circumspect.

Upon meeting with difficulties, they become pessimistic, and at the slightest failure they despair. The mood rises and falls with the changing of the scores, and when they lose, they are like a deflated football that can no longer bounce.

For the sake of displaying individual heroism, they will play sly tricks on other people, make feigned movements and passes, and generally make fools of themselves.

They are unwilling to accept the decision of the referees, and will not abide by the rules. Because of the gain or the loss of a ball or a point, they will either whistle or glare at people, and even go to the extent of berating their opponents.

To sum them all up, the forms taken by champion-itis are many. Because of that, not only is the development of mass physical culture activities sabotaged by it, but sportsmanship is also ruined by it. It interferes with improving the level of technique, and will effect and damage revolutionary solidarity and friendship. It is like a corrosive eating away at the minds and sinews of the people. It is a poisoned bait for luring those whose will power is weak onto the wrong road. It is a sugar-coated bullet for striking those whose mentality of fame and gain is more serious. The sinister motive of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in giving publicity to champion-itis is an endeavor to entice our physical culture ranks away from the leadership of the Party, away from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and turn physical culture into their tool for the restoration of capitalism. Therefore we must thoroughly criticize and repudiate champion-itis.

"Friendship first and competition second" is an expression of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By implementing this policy, we shall be able to press on in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the other hand, if we contravene this policy, champion-itis will rear its head, the black goods of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for physical culture will take the opportunity to sneak in, and losses will be caused to the physical culture enterprise of the people.

In order to implement the policy of "Friendship first and competition second," it is necessary to bring revolutionary heroism into play and draw a line of distinction between revolutionary heroism and champion-itis. Revolutionary heroism is the ideological style of the proletariat, and it is an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To give play to the spirit of revolutionary heroism is to follow the example of the PLA, maintain the placing of proletarian politics in command, show fear neither of hardship nor of death, be daring in battle as well as in victory, and not by just having vigor and vitality and all-out revolutionary zeal, but also by striving for the best in athletic skill and win glory for the motherland with practical action.

Champion-itis is the ideological style of the bourgeoisie, and the more serious champion-itis is, the further will be the deviation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the greater will be its harm to the cause of the revolution. If the line of distinction between revolutionary heroism and champion-itis is not correctly drawn, then the people would not know what to support or what to oppose, and the placing of physical culture in the service of the proletariat would be interfered with and sabotaged.

The struggle against champion-itis is one of the more protracted political tasks on the physical culture front. For the sake of better implementing Chairman Mao's great directive "Promote physical culture and build up people's health" and quickly raising the level of the sport of volleyball in our country, we are determined to maintain penetratingly and perseveringly the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, resolutely criticize and discredit champion-itis and always advance in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Train Seriously for the Revolution

by

The Shensi Provincial Volleyball Team

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 20, 1972)

In the domain of physical culture, an acute and complex struggle between the two lines has always existed. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have time and again interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture from the Right and the "Left." When the set of such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise as "physical culture above everything," "technique first" and "champion-itis" first publicized by them went bankrupt, they changed their tactic and spread such fallacies as "the theory that physical culture is useless," "the theory of abolishing physical culture" and "politics can overrule anything and can substitute for anything" in an effort to abolish socialist physical culture, and achieve their sinister goal of capitalist restoration.

Physical culture is an integral component of the socialist enterprise and it concerns the health of hundreds of million of people in our country. In international relations, physical culture is also a tool for cementing friendship among people of different countries. We must oppose those who hold the view that physical culture is something which we could either do with or without, implement resolutely Chairman Mao's policy "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health" and enable the work of physical culture to better serve the grasping of revolution, promoting of production and other work and preparedness against war.

Workers in physical culture and athletes are fighters for the propagation and implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and they are shouldering a glorious responsibility. For the sake of giving impetus to the development of physical culture in our country and improving athletic skill, on the one hand we must maintain placing proletarian politics in command of the work of physical culture and insure the socialist orientation in physical culture, and on the other hand, we must on the logical premise of placing proletarian politics in command over technique, vigorously grasp vocational training, try for the best in technique and strive to catch up with and overtake the advanced world level in the not too distant future.

At present, there is a confused idea and some people think that since technical training in the past had been a "waste of effort" why should they insist on serious training again at present? We are saying that "If we do not follow the line correctly, we are afraid that training over again would also be just a 'waste'." The question of line decides everything. But the question of line can only be solved through the study of the works of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and training practice. Because of that we must conscientiously remold our world outlook, clarify the objectives of training, deal correctly with the relations between politics

and technique, and study diligently and train hard for the revolution. For only in that way shall we be able to make contributions for the revolution.

There are also individual comrades who think that "in order to raise the level of technique in ball games, so long as we diligently train ourselves, just getting along in politics will do." Comrades with this kind of thinking are always forgetting what they are training for. They must know that the relationship between politics and technique is a dialectical unity. In order to keep on improving technique, they must maintain placing proletarian politics in command. If the orientation of politics is correct, they will then not lose their course in the storm and persevere in making revolution firmly and unswervingly, and only then will they have the firm resolution and stubborn perseverance for training diligently. Actually the idea of purely training technique without first training ideology and style is exactly a reflection of the fact that the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in physical culture and sports pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type has still not been completely eliminated from the minds of the athletes.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In training practice, we must differentiate between the correct and the incorrect, between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for physical culture and the revisionist line for physical culture, consciously struggle against erroneous lines from the Right and the "Left," grasp firmly the "guideline" represented by the line, train diligently and carry out one's own work well, and make contributions for developing physical culture and building up the people's health.

* * *

China's National Table Tennis Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

china's national table tennis tournament closed here yesterday after ten days of keen competition and unreserved exchange of experience and mutual help.

a total of 406 men and women players from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army took part in the tournament. among them 242 were aged 22 or below.

in the two team events and five individual events, the players of various nationalities persisted in putting proletarian politics in command and stuck to the principle of "friendship first, competition second". they showed no conceit after winning victories and high morale despite setbacks. they tried to learn from others with an open mind and passed experience to others unreservedly. when in play, they treasured sportsmanship and tried to give their best performance.

the tournament vividly reflected the outlook of chinese sportsmen who, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports, are marching forward full of vigour.

while veteran players displayed a high level of play and a rich stock of experience, many up-and-coming players impressed the spectators with fearlessness, tenacity and good skill.

twenty-year-old wen chun-cheng from chekiang province who was making her national tournament debut fully extended 27-year-old hu yu-lan, a many-time international tournament player, in a gruelling five-set final match in the women's singles event. though she lost, it was a narrow margin of two points in a total count of the five sets (18,-20, -18, 19, 20). using a pen-holder grip, wen chun-cheng with her powerful forehand drives often forced the all-out attacking hu yu-lan into defence. earlier, she defeated li li, women's singles semi-finalist at the 31st world championships, and feng meng-ya, another player with experience in many international contests.

anotner impressive up-and-coming player was 18-year-old wang chia-lin of shanghai who in a men's team match defeated liang ko-liang, a member of tne chinese team which won men's team title at the 31st world championships at nagoya, japan.

the emergence of so many promising newcomers was a fruitful result of mass participation in the game and a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports.

before and during the tournament, players from different parts of the country often practised together, helped each other and exchanged experience. tne comparatively strong teams from shanghai and hopei had many joint training sessions with teams from tibet and sinkiang. the team of the p.l.a. foochow units and the kiangsi provincial team were elated to meet in peking because they had had contacts in the past. members of the two teams chatted intimately

and passed experience on to each other. people around praised them as an example of the profound feeling and close unity between the army and the people.

placings of the seven events are as follows:

men's team: 1. hopei (a),
2. hupeh (a),
3. kwangtung (a);

women's team: 1. shansi (a),
2. peking (a),
3. liaoning (a);

men's singles: 1. tiao wen-yuan,
2. hsi en-ting,
3. chou lan-sun;

women's singles: 1. hu yu-lan,
2. wen chun-cheng,
3. cheng yu-shan;

men's doubles: 1. li ching-kuang/tiao wen-yuan,
2. chou shu-sen/hsu ah-ko,
3. chou lan-sun/tsao tung-tien;

women's doubles: 1. feng meng-ya/chu nai-chen,
2. lin mei-chun/cheng yu-shan,
3. chang teh-ying/chang su-ping;

mixed doubles: 1. li teh-yang/hu yu-lan,
2. hsu ah-ko/feng meng-ya,
3. tang kao-lin/yen kuei-fen.

National Badminton Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1972)

badminton competition came to a close here yesterday evening at the current national tournaments which also included football, basketball, volleyball and table tennis.

the national badminton tournament drew 182 players from 61 men's and women's teams, the largest field entered in a national badminton event since liberation. it showed china's rapid progress in this game since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

fukien, kwangtung and hupeh provinces and shanghai, which are known for their badminton popularity, showed an emergence of up-and-coming young players. teams from mountainous yunnan and hunan, szechwan provinces and kwangsi chuang autonomous region where badminton was not the most popular sport, showed rising standards. the chinese people's liberation army entered a national badminton tournament for the first time with five teams.

half of the players in the tournament were youngsters. nurtured under the guidance of the party, they made progress politically and in their standard of play. their daring style of play left a deep impression on the spectators.

the team events closed on june 5 after 264 hard-fought matches were played in six days. the kwangtung provincial team captured the men's team title, followed by fukien and hupen. the fukien team won the women's team event, with kwangtung and hupeh second and third.

results in the singles and doubles events were:

men's singles: 1. hou chia-chang, 2. tang hsien-hu, 3. fang kai-hsiang;

women's singles: 1. chen yu-niang, 2. liu hsiao-cheng, 3. liang chiu-hsia;

men's doubles: 1. tang hsien-hu and hou chia-chang, 2. chen tien-hsiang and cheng ching-chin, 3. fang kai-hsiang and liang chi-hui;

women's doubles: 1. chen yu-niang and liang chiu-hsia, 2. chiu yu-fang and lin yu-ya, 3. liu hsiao-cheng and cheng hui-ming.

the individual finals were held in the peking workers' indoor stadium yesterday evening. the matches were keenly contested. the fighting spirit and fine skill shown by the players drew outbursts of warm applause from the spectators.

liu hsiao-cheng of fukien met chen yu-niang, a well-known players from hupeh, in the women's singles final. liu hsiao-cheng was not overawed by the big occasion and played an attacking game to win the first set by the lop-sided score of 11-1. chen yu-niang played steadily in the second set and won by repeated counter-attack. in the decisive third set, liu hsiao-cheng again seized an early lead of 5-0. chen yu-niang won a come-from-behind victory by the narrow score of one point after a see-saw battle.

the men's singles final between hou chia-chang and tang hsien-hu was a competition in will power as well as in skill. tang hsien-hu attacked from the outset. trailing 2-8, hou chia-chang seized every opportunity to score by jumping up to make his overhead smashes. he won the first set and tang hsien-hu took the next set. both played a fast attacking game in the final set. hou chia-chang outsmashed tang hsien-hu to win the title.

the finals in the doubles matches were determined after similarly keen competitions.

newly-fledged li fang and tang an-ping from hunan province and chao hsin-hua from kiangsu province defeated experienced players during the tournament. fourteen-year-old fu chun-o from chekiang, pitted against veteran player chiu yu-ling, led the score on several occasions. this gave a sampling of the strength of the new forces in badminton.

good sportsmanship and skill characterized the tournament and underscored the efforts the players had made to improve themselves in the interests of the revolution.

one of china's top-notch players, tang hsien-hu, supplements his heavy training schedule by running uphill to strengthen his leg muscles. the hunan provincial team often walk long distances, sometimes 80 kilometres at a stretch, to perform for workers, peasants and soldiers. its members, men and women alike, take part in cross-

country races and seize every opportunity to temper themselves in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue.

"friendship first, competition second" was the motto throughout the tournament, highlighted by mutual help, exchange of experience and warm comradeship. during the contest between the fukien and yunnan teams, one fukien player was handicapped by leg twitching and had to ask for a time-out. according to rule, the opponent would walk over if game was not resumed within five minutes. the yunnan team was then lagging behind in score. but, instead of scoring an easy victory, it proposed to prolong the time-limit. this offer won warm praises from spectators.

many veteran players passed their experience to young players and helped them according to their strong and weak points. the new players also helped and encouraged the veterans in many ways.

under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", the players said they would bring the good sportsmanship and skill they had learned in the contests back to their home areas so as to promote the sport on a mass scale.

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Team Serves the People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 23, 1972)

the multi-national people in the western part of central china's hunan province praise a medical team from the people's liberation army which gives whole-hearted service to the people in line with chairman mao's teaching: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

when the team arrived last may, it found that chronic cough of the elderly was common in the mountainous area mainly inhabited by the miao and tung minority nationalities. to get to the root of the matter it conducted a house-to-house check-up, examining more than 1,100 people over fifty years old in 24 production brigades under three people's communes. some medical workers lived with the patients to make a close study of the ailment. this led to methods of effective treatment using several kinds of chinese medicinal herbs singled out from some hundred folk prescriptions collected.

the success brought more patients to the team and the need for medicinal herbs grew. the team set up a shock brigade to gather herbs with the local people in the mountains.

chairman mao teaches: "comrade bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. every communist must learn from him." the medical personnel acted accordingly. they would go out on home calls in all weather and under difficult conditions.

old commune member lu kuei-ying was troubled with bronchitis and had been bed-ridden for years. medical worker han hsien, a communist party member, kept visiting her twice a week, going several kilometres over a high mountain. one day the medical worker set out as usual despite a downpour. the patient could not hold back her tears when she saw the visitor, muddy and wet through. she said: "you are indeed a good soldier nurtured by mao tsetung thought."

the team went to a production brigade 20 kilometres away to pay sick calls despite a snow-storm one day early this year. they groped their way forward with sticks. they arrived after five hours and began to work at once, examining patients and preparing prescriptions. an old poor peasant said with emotion: "in the old society, the landlord whipped me to work when i fell ill, and i never got medical care. today, you call on us and bring medicine to our doors. all this is due to chairman mao's wise leadership exclamation"

ROLLING STOCK

Northeast China Rolling Stock Plant Improves Old Equipment

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 23, 1972)

the talien rolling stock plant in northeast china's liaoning province has designed and made more than 200 pieces of equipment and built seven mechanized and automatic conveyor systems to streamline production processes. the workers made 3,500 technical innovations in the past two years to improve old equipment in accordance with the spirit of self-reliance.

the 70-year-old plant produces internal combustion engines and rolling stock. most of its main equipment dates from the 1930's and 1940's and cannot meet the needs of production. spurring on technical innovations, leading members of the plant party and revolutionary committees went to the workshops and joined the workers in their work and in studying problems. they pooled their wisdom and worked out plans for technical transformation. innovation groups of cadres, workers and technicians were formed in many workshops and work teams. the electric welding-rod workshop had outdated equipment that required high labour intensity. the plant party committee secretary came to consult workers, and they proposed an automatic steel-rolling line. the party committee approved the plan and urged other workshops to help. the workshop achieved automation in steel-rolling within half a year, raising efficiency more than 30-fold.

the workers did not depend on state assistance but made equipment through their own efforts. they made use of equipment and materials lying idle in the warehouses, processed cast-off iron and steel into new equipment, and assembled useful parts of old equipment into new. this helped save material and reduce costs.

the plant has thus made and improved more than 400 machines and equipped a dozen work-shops, including cast iron, cast steel, machinery processing, locomotives, rolling stock and freight cars. production capacity shot up. the plant has overfulfilled the state plan every year and kept improving quality and increasing the variety of its products.

INDUSTRIAL CITY

Ancient Town in Sinkiang Now Rising Industrial City

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 23, 1972)

the ancient south sinkiang town of kashgar on the "silk road" at the foot of the pamir plateau has become a rising industrial city. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's policy on nationalities have brought the growth of industry to this former consumer town, which is the political, economic and cultural centre of this part of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

resources remained untapped before liberation due to ruthless oppression and exploitation by the reactionary classes. there was no modern industry, only a handful of dilapidated small handicraft workshops. tools and industrial consumer goods had to be brought in from outside.

starting in 1949 when sinkiang was liberated, the party and the people's government have paid great attention to developing the economy in this minority-inhabitated area. technicians of han nationality and industrial equipment were sent to the place. the people of uighur nationality made use of local resources to set up more than 100 medium-sized and small factories producing textiles, cement, chemicals, farm machinery, ceramics, foodstuffs and other consumer goods. they built power stations and opened coal mines.

the kashgar area is one of sinkiang's major cotton producers. but the city could not turn out even an inch of cloth and many of the uighur people clothed themselves in gunny bags or crude sheep skins before 1949. a modern cotton textile mill was built in 1960 which has 30,000 spindles and 1,200 looms and has so far produced 200 million metres of quality cotton cloth.

new progress has been made in industry during the great proletarian cultural revolution. putting chairman mao's

revolutionary line into practice, workers of various nationalities launched a mass campaign to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry. production reached a new height.

the kashgar chemical plant could only produce sulphuric acid in small quantities when it went into operation in 1959. the plant now turns out twice as much sulphuric acid as before the cultural revolution as a result of the technical innovations and the making of a whole set of new equipment by the workers over the past few years. a big piece of china-made equipment which generates both oxygen and nitrogen has been installed in the plant. the products now number eight, including hydrochloric acid, oxygen and calcium carbide.

over 6,000 people of minority nationalities, mainly uighurs, have gone to work in industry. many poor herdsmen and peasants have become workers. some are leading cadres in modern enterprises.

take veteran uighur worker mushakaje, who lived in misery for 40 years in the old society. working as blacksmith in the shop of the capitalist for 24 years, he had neither enough food nor warm clothing, and did not even possess a hammer. he is now a mechanic in a hardware plant. he joined the communist party of china in 1955 and was elected vice-chairman of the factory's revolutionary committee during the cultural revolution. he and the other workers made 17 machines by themselves.

the workers of various nationalities have forged profound class feelings among them in their efforts to build the border area. textile worker wei yun-hsia of han nationality came to the city a dozen years ago. she has done her best to teach uighur girls the trade and treats them like her sisters. jouhsienkuli was perplexed by the hundreds of whirling spindles when she first entered the mill. wei yun-hsia encouraged and helped the girl grasp the skill in half a year. helped by the veteran workers, the uighur girls who came to the mill last october have become competent.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1972)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, today met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the albanian friendship visiting group. the head of the group is todi kokoneshi, an instructor under the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and the deputy head is murat sali tafa.

present on the occasion was albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ti wen-wei, wang ming-hsiu, cheng chih-ping, han kuang-yeh and hsu chung-ching.

Albanian National Track and Field Team Concludes Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 23, 1972)

the albanian national track and field team led by minella kapo left here for peking by air this evening after a friendly visit.

the team arrived here from hangchow on june 17. in the evening the shanghai physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. at the banquet, liu ping-chen, a leading member of the host organization, and comrade kapo toasted the everlasting profound revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

the shanghai physical culture and sports commission arranged a rousing ceremony to welcome the albanian team at the hungkou stadium yesterday afternoon. after the ceremony the guest team had a friendly contest with the chinese national team and the shanghai team.

comrade minella kapo, liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, attended the ceremony and watched the friendly competition.

despite a drizzle, fatmir barjaktari of albania broke albania's national record in hammer throw with 56.35 metres. this was the second time he improved on the national record during his china tour. the more than 15,000 spectators warmly applauded the militancy, close unity and friendship and fine skill displayed by the athletes of the two countries.

during their stay here, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, a primary school and the shanghai children's palace. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Arrives in Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jun. 23, 1972)

a chinese men's basketball delegation arrived here yesterday evening for a friendly visit and to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations of algeria's independence at the invitation of the algerian ministry of youth and sports.

the chinese delegation, with chi ming-tao as leader and liu cheng-yen as deputy leader, was met at the airport by ogba taieb, vice-president of the algerian basketball association, tayeb, national technical leader of the association, and boughrers, representative of the youth and sports ministry.

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung was also present at the airport.

the leader of the delegation said at the airport that he hoped the current visit would contribute to the growth of the militant friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Burmese Government Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jun. 22, 1972)

chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the burmese government economic mission led by minister of finance and planning u twin, which had visited china recently.

present at the dinner were minister of finance and planning u twin, deputy minister of finance and planning u chit maung, deputy minister of foreign affairs u hla phone, deputy minister of industry u maung msung kha and deputy minister of construction u htin gyaw.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Friendship and Cooperation between China and Sri Lanka Being Consolidated and Developed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1972)

the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of china and sri lanka have been continuously consolidated and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

the two governments and peoples have consistently respected and supported each other in international affairs. the government of sri lanka headed by mrs. srimavo bandaranaike adheres to a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes the imperialist policies of war and aggression, supports afro-asian national liberation movements, opposes the super-powers' contention for the domination of the indian ocean and has made positive contributions to the afro-asian cause of solidarity against imperialism.

at the second summit conference of non-aligned countries convened in cairo in october 1964, sri lanka put forth a proposal to declare the indian ocean and the south atlantic a non-nuclear zone. at the third summit conference of non-aligned countries held in lusaka in september 1970 and at the conference of commonwealth prime ministers held in singapore in january 1971, mrs. bandaranaike advanced a proposal on a peace zone in indian ocean. at the 26th u.n. general assembly in 1971, sri lanka and 12 other countries jointly put forth a draft resolution on declaring the indian ocean an ocean of peace. the draft resolution won the support of

many countries in asia and africa and was adopted by the u.n. general assembly on december 16 last year. the chinese government and people support mrs. bandaranaike's proposal on turning the indian ocean into a peace region and support the government of sri lanka in opposing the superpowers' expansion in the indian ocean and their contention for the domination of that region. the chinese government and people admire and appreciate the action taken by the sri lanka government and people in upholding justice, opposing imperialist and expansionist aggression and subversion and supporting the national liberation movements in asian, african and latin american countries.

the government of sri lanka headed by mrs. bandaranaike has been consistently opposed to the scheme of creating "two chinas" of the imperialists and has taken a resolute stand for the restoration of china's legitimate right in the u.n. at the 26th u.n. general assembly last year, sri lanka was one of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution on the restoration to china of all her legitimate rights in the u.n. the chinese people sincerely thank the government and people of sri lanka for their support in international affairs.

the governments and peoples of china and sri lanka have cooperated with and helped each other in economic fields. sri lanka was the first afro-asian country which signed a long-term trade agreement with china, broke through imperialist blockade and "embargo" directed against china and traded with her by exchanging rubber for rice. the volume of trade between the two countries has kept mounting since diplomatic relations were set up between them. the governments of the two countries have also signed many other agreements, such as the agreement on economic and technical cooperation, the agreement on aviation and transportation and the agreement on shipping. last december, the two countries signed an agreement on parcel post service, which was followed by the signing of a joint shipping service agreement in april this year.

in 1957, china and sri lanka signed an agreement on economic assistance, which marked a new development in the relations of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. both sides agreed then to cooperate in the building of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall. the project was inaugurated at a ceremony by mrs. bandaranaike in november 1970.

thanks to the close cooperation between the two governments and the joint efforts of the workers and technicians of the two countries, the construction of the foundation of this edifice has been successfully completed. mrs. bandaranaike has shown special concern for this project. president william gopallwa of the republic of sri lanka said at the inauguration ceremony, "the completion of the hall will be a symbol of friendship between the two peoples."

and now, taking with her the sri lanka people's profound friendship for the chinese people, mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, is going to pay a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. this friendly visit will be a new contribution to the further consolidation and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between sri lanka and china and their peoples.

Han Nien-lung, Chen Mu-hua Fete Advance Group for Sri Lanka Prime Minister's Forthcoming Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening for the advance group which has come to make arrangements for the forthcoming visit to china by madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka. the group includes dr. h.a.de s. gunasekera, secretary of the ministry of planning and employment, and j. dhanapala, assistant secretary of the ministry of defence and external affairs.

among the guests were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda, and his wife, and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy here, and his wife.

present were leading members of chinese departments including han hsu, wang chen, yeh cheng-chang and yen chia-hua.

dr. gunasekera arrived here from shanghai this morning.

CHINA AND CHILE

Peking Banquet for Chilean National Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Ju. 22, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting chilean national football team. the team is led by benedicto basly, deputy administrative director of the directorate of sports of the state of chile.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and diplomatic officials of his embassy attended the banquet.

present were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other organizations chen teh-ho, lin chen, chi pao-shu, chao hsi-wu, hsin cheng, chi yu-hua, tsou po-hsien and su chan-hua, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping and his wife were present.

yu pu-hsueh and benedicto basly spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere.

yu pu-hsueh extended a warm welcome to the chilean national football team on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission and the football federation of china.

he said: "there is a profound friendship between the people of china and chile. during their visit to chile last year, the chinese women's basketball team and the chinese table tennis delegation were accorded a warm reception by the people and physical cultural workers of chile. here i would like to express once again thanks to our chilean friends."

yu pu-hsueh added: "you have brought with you the chilean people's friendship for the chinese people and your superb skill, thus offering chinese football players a fine opportunity to learn from you."

he wished the chilean friends success during the visit.

benedicto basly said that the people of chile and china were united in spirit though the two countries were far apart geographically. the chilean football team's current visit to china symbolized the friendship of the chilean people for the people of china.

he expressed the hope that the friendship between the chilean and chinese people and between the sportsmen of the two countries would grow stronger daily.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friendly Personages Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1972)

henri le moal, former president of the academy of rennes of france and vice-chairman of the regional economic development commission of the bretagne region, and his wife, and andre stephan, dean of the academy of rennes, and his wife, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host organization and other organizations, including ma chia-chun, chi pao-shu, hsieh chi-mei and meng hsien-ju.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

saburo endo of the japanese veterans' association for japanese-chinese friendship and his party wound up their friendly visit here and left by air today for other parts of china before going home.

the japanese friends were seen off at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of chinese organizations wang hsiao-yun, ching pu-chun, wang hsiao-yi, sun ping-hua and hsiao hsiang-chien.

also present were japanese friends in peking sueo tokuchi and mrs. tokuchi, ichihei sugiyama and mrs. sugiyama and sabayoshi koiwai.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Socialist Working Youth League Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1972)

a delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea led by li hwa jong, vice-chairman of the league central committee, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, hsieh ching-yi, a standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and leading members of various departments ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, hsing jen-hsien, tien shu-chien and chia hsueh-chien, as well as more than 1,000 young people.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and diplomatic officials of his embassy were also present.

the airport was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people and youth of china and korea. after the korean comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane, shen chien, hsieh ching-yi and other comrades warmly shook hands with them. comrade shen chien said: "we warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism. your visit will ennance the militant unity and profound friendship sealed in blood between the people and youth of our two countries." comrade li hwa jong said: "our friendship has been forged by comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. it is therefore extremely profound. we have come to consolidate and strengthen it."

when the korean comrades-in-arms went round to meet the welcoming crowds, people waved bouquets and shouted slogans to greet them. the welcomers cheered: "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" as comrade li hwa jong went among the crowds and cordially shook hands with them.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jun. 22, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived in islamabad by air this morning at the invitation of the pakistan government.

ahmad kamar, director of ministry of foreign affairs and mohammad hamid, deputy secretary of the ministry of commerce, who went specially to karachi to meet the chinese delegation, returned on the same plane.

they were welcomed at islamabad airport by j.a. rahim, minister for presidential affairs and of commerce; mohammad yakub, secretary of commerce; masud zaman, joint secretary of commerce; arshad sami khan, vice-director general of protocol of the foreign ministry; and ayub mirza, secretary general of the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, other diplomats of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese technicians working in pakistan were also present.

Chinese Trade Delegation Calls on Pakistan Minister

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jun. 22, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, called on j.a. rahim, pakistan minister for presidential affairs and commerce, and had friendly talks with him this afternoon.

present on the occasion were m. yakub, secretary, and masud zaman, joint secretary, of commerce, and other high-ranking officials.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, was also present.

both sides expressed satisfaction with their trade relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods. they also discussed the further development of trade between the two countries. the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

minister rahim gave a banquet this evening in honour of minister pai hsiang-kuo and the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion were m. ahmed, adviser for consortium and foreign loans, qamarul islam, vice-chairman of the planning commission, m. yakub, secretary of commerce,

iftikhar ali, foreign secretary, v.a. jafarey, secretary of industries, a.g.n. qazi, secretary of finance, and other high-ranking officials concerned.

ambassador chang tung and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

speaking at the banquet, minister rahim said that the friendship between pakistan and the people's republic of china "has developed over the past years through constant expansion in various areas of mutual cooperation and assistance. our two countries have tried in positive ways to promote friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." he expressed the conviction that trade relations between pakistan and china would be further developed and consolidated.

he added that the pakistan people have always received support from the great chinese people at times of difficulty and need in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for the defence of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity. the relations between china and pakistan have therefore stood the test of time.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said at the banquet, "we firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and national dignity, and resolutely support the people of kashmir in their just struggle for the right to national self-determination. we are glad to note that the pakistan government and people, under the leadership of his excellency president bhutto, have recorded new successes in strengthening unity, overcoming difficulties and reconstructing their country. we wish the pakistan government and people still greater victories."

he said that over the last ten years the trade relations between the two countries have been constantly developing on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods. during its current visit, the chinese government trade delegation will negotiate and sign the fourth trade protocol with the government of pakistan. he expressed the hope that the visit by the chinese government trade delegation will prove conducive to the enhancement of the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan, and to the promotion of the trade relations between the two countries.

1972-1973 Trade Protocol between Pakistan and China Signed

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jun. 23, 1972)

a trade protocol for 1972-1973 between the government of the islamic republic of pakistan and the government of the people's republic of china was signed in islamabad this morning.

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and j.a. rahim, minister for presidential affairs and commerce, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the pakistan side were m. yakub, secretary, zahur azar, additional secretary, and masud zaman, joint secretary, of the commerce ministry.

present on the chinese side were members of the chinese government trade delegation and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

CHINA AND POLAND

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Warsaw for Home

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Jun. 22, 1972)

li chuan, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 41st poznan international fair and vice-director of the china council for the promotion of international trade, left here for home by air today.

slawomir okon, a departmental chief of the polish council of foreign trade, went to the airport to see li chuan off.

present at the airport were also chinese ambassador to poland liu shu-ching and commercial attache li chung-lun.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice Minister Ho Ying Meet Delegation of Republic of Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met with augusthin munyaneza, minister of international cooperation, and the delegation of the republic of rwanda he is leading, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation: wellars banzi, esdras mpamo, rehabia banguka, ephrem camille rutahintare and captain i. rwigamba.

present also were leading members of chinese departments concerned including wen yeh-chan, wang ming-chun and hu wei-hsin.

China and Rwanda Sign Trade Agreement in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1972)

a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of rwanda was signed in peking today.

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and augusthin munyaneza, rwandan minister of international cooperation, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony were:

members of the rwandan delegation wellars banzi, esdras mpamo, rehabia banguka, ephrem camille rutahintare and i. rwigamba; and

ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned wang ming-chun, wen yeh-chan and hu wei-hsin.

Peking Banquet for Rwandan Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the republic of rwanda led by augusthin munyaneza, minister of international cooperation.

the banquet hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and rwanda. chi peng-fei and munyaneza spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, chi peng-fei, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extended warm welcome to minister munyaneza and the other distinguished guests from rwanda.

he said: "the rwandan people have a glorious tradition of prolonged resistance against colonialist aggression. since independence in 1962, the government and people of the republic of rwanda, under the leadership of his excellency president gregoire kayibanda, have made unremitting efforts on the road of advance of national independence, and in international affairs have pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, developed friendly relations with afro-asian countries and supported the organization of african unity, and have thus won the praise of the afro-asian peoples. the chinese government and people sincerely wish you new successes."

chi peng-fei pointed out: "at present, the situation in africa is excellent. the african people have made new progress in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, oppose racial discrimination and to win and safeguard national independence. the people of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau) are persevering in their patriotic armed struggles; the mass movements of the people of zimbabwe, azania and namibia to oppose the colonialist rule of white racists are rising wave upon wave; and the independent african countries have one after another smashed the schemes of foreign subversion and aggression and victoriously safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty. the ninth conference of the heads of state and government of the oau, which has just come to a triumphant conclusion, has adopted a series of important resolutions on strengthening unity and opposing imperialism and colonialism, demonstrating the strong will of the african people to win and safeguard the independence and freedom of africa. the chinese government and people warmly hail the outstanding achievements of the ninth summit conference of africa. the chinese people will stand unswervingly on the side of the african people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

he said: "we are glad to see that in little over six months since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and rwanda, the relations between our two countries have developed smoothly on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." "now minister munyaneza is leading his delegation to our country for a friendly visit, which will certainly further enhance the fraternity between the chinese and rwandan peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries," he added.

in his speech, augusthin munyaneza conveyed to the chinese people the regards of the rwandan people.

he said that in 1962 the rwandan people won their national independence. "since that historic date, the rwandan government, with the help of the people, has pursued an international policy based on the search for peace between nations, realistic international cooperation and non-alignment; moreover, the rwandan government has pursued the policy aimed at the elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism on the african continent, and also waged a struggle in the oau and the ad hoc organisations for the abolition of the shameful policy of racial discrimination on the continent."

he continued: "the republic of rwanda particularly appreciates the support given by the people's republic of china to africa in its struggle for liberation." "the republic of rwanda highly appreciates the progress made by the people's republic of china in the political, economic, social, cultural and scientific fields."

the rwandan minister said: "the government and people of rwanda has also followed with great interest the policy of international cooperation pursued by the people's republic of china with regard to the other nations of the third world. this cooperation will enable these countries to develop their socio-economic infra-structure in order to ensure the well-being of the masses of their peoples.

"this solidarity and cooperation is all the more necessary as the last meetings of the third u.n. conference on trade and development showed that the nations of the third world are redoubling their efforts to fight against the international in-equalities concerning trade and development."

he said: "the republic of rwanda rejoices at the relations of cooperation she has already established with the people's republic of china. the first agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed on last may 13 by our two governments will enable rwanda to begin the realization of certain projects considered as priorities by the national plan for socio-economic development."

he expressed the hope that his current visit would contribute to further strengthening the relations of respect and friendship between the people of the two countries and to their well-being.

the band played the national anthems of rwanda and china after their speeches.

diplomatic envoys from various countries to china were among the guests.

also present were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsiao peng, huang ching-hsi, ting hsi-lin, ti fu-tsai, chou jung-kuo, chao chun-cheng, ho kung-kai, wen yeh-chan, chu chuan-hsien, wang ming-chun and hu wei-hsin.

Distinguished Rwandan Guests See Revolutionary Dance Drama in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1972)

the delegation of the republic of rwanda led by augusthin munyaneza, minister of international cooperation, this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "ode to yimeng" by the china dance drama troupe.

accompanying the distinguished guests were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and leading members of other departments wen yeh-chan and chu chi-chen.

this afternoon, minister munyaneza and the other rwandan guests visited the palace museum in the company of vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and others.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Youth Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the youth delegation from the democratic republic of the sudan. leader of the delegation is abdel ghaffar mohamed nur, and deputy leader salih yagoub hamdan.

chang hsiang-shan and a.g.m. nur spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. they toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people and youth of china and the sudan.

present were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations ou tang-liang, yin pang-chang, hsing jen-hsien, chu liang and liu kuang-ya, and youth representatives from various circles in the chinese capital.

among the guests were a.m. omarabi, first secretary, and other officials, of the sudanese embassy here.

the delegation arrived here by air early this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and was greeted at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations as well as youth representatives.

a.m. omarabi was also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Damascus International Fair Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1972)

jen chien-hsin, head of the chinese pavilion at the 1972 damascus international fair, left here for damascus by air yesterday.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of departments of the china council for the promotion of international trade huang chao-hsuan, wang ke-chung, yu hou-hua and liu shao-shan.

a.c. atiyeh, minister of the syrian embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Acting President of Chinese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jun. 22, 1972)

sung chung, member of the council of the international table tennis federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, arrived here by air this evening to attend the coming council meeting of the international table tennis federation to be held in sarajevo.

meeting him at the airport was mihovil kapitanicj, member of the secretariat of the table tennis association of yugoslavia.

present at the airport were also chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

kang man su, charge d'affaires ad interim of the democratic people's republic of korea, and thach suong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the royal government of cambodia, were also present at the airport.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 6, 1972 No. 5168

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF TECHNICIANS

An Economic Gain, A Profound Transformation

- An account of the tempering received in "May 7" Cadre School by some scientific and technical personnel of Shanghai municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 24, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," a number of scientific and technical personnel of the Shanghai municipality have been through the great crucible of revolution that is the "May 7" Cadre School for tempering, and a profound change has taken place in their spiritual physiognomy. At present, many of them are bringing the gains they have obtained from the "May 7" Cadre School back with them to their former work stations, and beginning to fight a new battle with a new attitude.

With Thought of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Their Hearts

The graphite pyrolysis team of the Silicate Research Institute is an advanced unit in carrying out scientific research through self-reliance and frugality that has appeared recently on the scientific research front in Shanghai municipality. In the course of installing equipment for the experiment, this team has maintained using their own hands and by starting with indigenous methods, spent only a total of over ¥100 for a set of equipment which formerly would have required over ¥10,000 in expenditure.

In talking about the production of this set of equipment, we must begin by talking about the change in assistant research member Fu Hsi-jen.

When Fu Hsi-jen returned from his studies in a foreign country, he always cherished the thought of accomplishing some astounding feats in

scientific research. In 1965, when he became the acting director of a laboratory, he thought it a good opportunity for realizing his hope of acquiring some more instruments and equipment, doing more experiments and making a name for himself and becoming an "expert." With a flourish of the pen he spent several thousand yuan for a microscope which subsequently proved to be of limited use and for a long time was put aside. Later he also considered the bare surface of the cement floor to be too provincial, and with another flourish of the pen, changed the surface of the cement floor into one of artificial marble.

During the great cultural revolution the masses sharply criticized him for "though being an 'official' for only a short time, he already gained a reputation as a spendthrift." The criticism of the masses again and again provoked in him a violent ideological struggle.

At the beginning of last summer, Fu Hsi-jen arrived at the cadre school. Life in the fiery struggle provided him with a profound education. Last year, in the busy season of "three rush-throughs," he worked together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in gathering dung and accumulating manure, and noticed that the leader of the team was always carrying a heavier load than the others and always running faster than the others.

During a rest period, the commune members noticed a sore on the leg of the team leader, and they all asked him to take up some lighter work instead. But this team leader replied earnestly, "Now is the busy season of 'three rush-throughs,' this is a critical moment for winning a bumper harvest this year, how can I afford to take a rest?" So saying, he shouldered his load of manure and kept on going.

That night, Fu Hsi-jen lay tossing on his bed unable to sleep. He thought to himself, "The poor and lower-middle peasants are showing neither fear of hardship nor fatigue. They are diligently and earnestly working for the sake of increasing grains and cotton production and giving support to socialist construction. What had I been thinking of in the past?"

Like Fu Hsi-jen, many of the students have developed violent struggle ideologically through the practice of labor and under the education of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The leadership of the cadre school, grasping this opportunity and with close reference to reality, has organized all to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teaching, "This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle," developed criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research, and helped the students to solve the question of "for whom" fundamentally.

By means of the study as well as criticism and repudiation, Fu Hsi-jen was able to have a deeper understanding of his own mistakes. He realized that the arduous struggle of the poor and lower-middle peasants was to grow more grain in support of the socialist revolution, whereas he had extravagantly spent thousands of yuan of the wealth created through the hard labor of the people just for the sake of winning personal fame and becoming

an expert. If this bourgeois idea was not done away with, no matter what was accomplished, it would not be in the interests of the workers and the people nor could he serve the people wholeheartedly.

After eight months of living in the fiery battle, Fu Hsi-jen left the school to return to his station in scientific work. However, the revolutionary spirit of the cadre school and the fine quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants was deeply etched in his mind, spurring him to break with former ideas and encouraging him to continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Upon his return to the research institute, he became the leader of the newly formed graphite pyrolysis research team. He first made a report to everyone on the experience of his tempering at the cadre school, conscientiously criticized and repudiated the scientific research mentality of going after great magnitude and things foreign and going for personal fame and gain. Once, in the installation of some new equipment, they were short of a pipe for the furnace. Fu Hsi-jen said to everyone, "We should try to make use of old things as much as possible. To buy a new pipe for the furnace would require more than 400 yuan. We must bear in mind what this amount of money can do, and must not be wasteful. We must bear in mind the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

For the sake of finding an old pipeline for the furnace, Fu Hsi-jen and members of the team visited all the stores of the institute. After a suitable pipe was found, they again carried out careful measuring on its dimensions and conductivity, visited the comrades who had used this pipe before and analyzed with them the potential of the pipe and guaranteed that it would be completely suitable for use in accordance with the demands of the new scientific experiment. Under the influence of Fu Hsi-jen in the development of the new scientific research, and by paying attention to frugality and thrift all the time this team was able to save what should be saved and cut down on whatever expenses which should be cut down, and in the short space of three months, completed the preparation and installation work of the equipment for the experiment and saved a large amount of money for the state.

Tasting the Sweetness of Success from Practice

Not long after Liu Chu-chin, a research member of the Organic Research Institute arrived at the cadre school, the leadership of the school handed him an assignment for the trial manufacture of a kind of weed-killer. Faced with the new task, Liu Chu-chin became momentarily hesitant and undecided. He thought to himself, "This type of weed-killer has already been produced both domestically and abroad, and its 'value' is not high. Besides, conditions in the cadre school is poor, and should the work fail, how could I acquit myself?" After a period of labor at the cadre school, Liu Chu-chin personally experienced the demanding burden of weeding, realized the significance of producing the weed-killer, accepted the assignment and undertook work for the trial manufacture of the weed-killer.

There was a shortage of equipment, so he made them together with the rest of the staff. There were no rubber-stoppers, so they used bamboo-stoppers instead. There was no machine for drying, so they used a briquette stove. There was no machine for mixing, so they used bamboo sticks for stirring. At the beginning, Liu Chu-chin thought the existing work process could be used in the production of this weed-killer, so he took the blueprints of another plant back to the cadre school. However, because of the differences in conditions and ingredients, the quality of the first batch of weed-killer failed to meet specifications. Liu Chu-chin conscientiously summed up the experience together with everyone, finally discovered the cause, overcame the difficulties, and victoriously fulfilled the task of trial manufacturing the weed-killer.

In the course of trial manufacturing, for the sake of producing more weed-killer as quickly as possible, the personnel of the trial manufacture team all competed with one another to do the heavier and the dirtier work. The hands of some of them were seriously corroded when mixing and filtering the ingredients. When Liu Chu-chin saw that he became very worried. He sat down together with everyone to think of a solution, and after many experiments, finally cut down the process of acidifying, filtering, washing and drying, and changed the "two-step method" into a "single-step method," bringing about an innovation in work process and at the same time reducing the original cost by more than 30 percent.

The fruit of this achievement immediately caught the attention of relevant plants in Shanghai. A chemical plant also specially invited Liu Chu-chin to go and introduce this experience and to assist the plant in carrying out technical innovations. Arriving at the plant, he actively participated in labor and learned from the workers and the master craftsmen. Once one of the workers made a suggestion to him, "Now that production has been simplified, the method of inspection is still very complicated. Often we have to stop production to wait for the result of the test and the shipping of products from the plant is delayed. Could we not adopt a simpler method of inspection based on the measuring of specific gravity instead?" Liu Chu-chin consulted and discussed with the workers, and by repeated experiments, very quickly discovered a method for measuring specific gravity, shortened the time for small sample analysis, and enabled the product to leave the plant and to reach the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants more quickly.

By means of the trial manufacture of the weed-killer, Liu Chu-chin profoundly realized the validity of the great doctrine that real knowledge comes from practice, and understood the far-reaching significance of this teaching of Chairman Mao, "The intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." When he was about to leave the cadre school, like other "May 7" fighters he experienced a profound feeling for this new type of school that had given him such a profound education and pointed out anew to him the new orientation in science. He was determined to continue and advance on the "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao.

Study of Technology for the Revolution

Ch'en Ch'iao-yün, a research student at the Entomology Research Institute, brought with her the anxious expectations of the poor and lower-middle peasants when she returned to her work unit from the cadre school. For the past year, by giving play to fine ideas, fine style and diligent study cultivated in the cadre school and by being daring in practice and active in shouldering the heavier loads, she worked together with the comrades of the team to study the principle of resistance to insecticide, and was praised by one and all.

The change in Ch'en Ch'iao-yün had been through a process of struggle. When she first arrived at the cadre school, the poor and lower-middle peasants knew that she specialized in the "study of insects," and they regularly consulted her on problems. Once, a woman commune member said to her, "At present the locusts are really ferocious. When we doused with them insecticide, they behaved as if drunk and started fainting left and right, but after a while they became full of life again. Do you know any way of dealing with them?"

"No, I don't know," replied young Ch'en, shaking her head.

Still another time, Ch'en Ch'iao-yün happened to be passing a production team, and the commune members were busy sweeping some red bollworms from the warehouse, and one of the commune members, upon seeing Ch'en Ch'iao-yün, called out amiably to her. "Young Ch'en, do you know any way of exterminating these enemies?"

Again, young Ch'en shook her head and replied, "I don't know."

After that, the people also told her that not only a great deal of insecticide had to be used each year in dealing with these pests, but also a large amount of labor had to be used. If the red bollworm could be effectively exterminated, they were confident that the per-mow output of ginned cotton could go as high as 150 to 200 catties.

This series of problems and the demands and aspirations of the poor and lower-middle peasants touched her over and over again. Ch'en Ch'iao-yün thought to herself, "After studying for a score of years at school and working for seven to eight years in the Entomology Research Institute, why is it that I know absolutely nothing about the problems raised by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and why is it that in the past I did not understand anything about the mood of the poor and lower-middle peasants? She recalled the words on the letter of acceptance from the university "for the sole purpose of training highly specialized scientific and technical personnel."

In the past she paid no attention to politics but buried her head in study, with the sole intention of becoming this kind of "highly specialized scientific and technical personnel." In 1963, when she was assigned to the Entomology Research Institute, she thought that as she had majored in

bio-chemistry, and the current research was all about such pests as red bollworm and locust, there could be no "future" in continuing. From then on, her enthusiasm for study diminished, and all the books she used to study before were thrown aside. Now, she thought to herself, "Seven to eight years have slipped past in that way, but during these seven to eight years, how much labor had the poor and lower-middle peasants devoted to the extermination of insect pests, and how much grain and cotton had these pests eaten away!" She was determined to go into the study of technology, help the poor and lower-middle peasants prevent and control the pests, and score high yields in grain and cotton.

Ch'en Ch'iao-yün returned to the team for the study of resistance to insecticide in the Entomology Research Institute to work. Once, when difficulties were encountered in research work, some of the people became worried if that were to continue, no results could be produced for another three to five years, and for a time the mood of fearing difficulty prevailed. Ch'en Ch'iao-yün understood the importance of her work, and that whether she was doing it for the people or for herself constituted a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines on the scientific research front. She said with feeling, "This program of research is needed by the revolution. We can only advance and can never retreat. We must use every means and effort to help the poor and lower-middle peasants win this battle for grain and beat the insects."

The greater the determination the fuller the zeal. In her experiments and work, Ch'en Ch'iao-yün was often so busy that she often has no time for food. After working busily during the day, for the sake of mastering the knowledge of a foreign language, she would take out the books on foreign language upon returning home at night which she had long laid aside and study the foreign language over again. At present, she has fundamentally mastered this foreign language and has translated articles of from 20,000 to 30,000 words to provide valuable reference material for scientific research work.

Last summer, the research institute required a large amount of locust eggs, and Ch'en Ch'iao-yün once again voluntarily accepted the assignment for collecting the eggs. Paying no attention to the hardship, she and another research member went to the communes and production brigades in the suburbs and to the mountain regions of Kwangsi. They spent their days under the hot sun in the paddy field, laboring and collecting insect eggs at the same time. At night, they would carefully observe changes in the insect eggs under the light of a moth lamp. With the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members, they were able to collect tens of thousands of eggs within a short time to satisfy the needs of scientific research.

By NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

* * *

LINE EDUCATION

Put Education in the Party's Basic Line on A Regular Basis

- the Party committee of Tehui hsien associates the practice of line struggle in the countryside with the rotatory training of basic-level cadres. A boost is given to the development of revolution and production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 24, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun, June 23, 1972) The Party committee of Tehui hsien, Kirin Province, associates the reality of struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines in the countryside and the Party's various tasks for the countryside for particular periods with universal rotatory training for basic-level cadres. For rural Party members, separate study classes are launched. Education in the Party's basic line is conducted in depth. An effective boost is given to the development of revolution and production throughout the hsien.

After its inauguration, the Party committee of Tehui hsien mobilized the broad masses of cadres and people in the whole hsien to launch widely a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and conduct line education. The crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of interfering with and wrecking Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the "Left" or the Right was resolutely criticized. Consciousness of the cadres and the masses in class struggle and line struggle was raised. Stimulation was provided for the development of a revolutionary situation. Through such education, the leading members of the Party organizations of many units acquired a relatively deep understanding of the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle for the whole historical period of socialism. Therefore, they were made to persevere in regular education in the Party's basic line.

The Party committee of Tehui hsien summed up the experiences of these units and received an enlightenment therefrom. It was held that protracted education in the Party's basic line was dictated by the protracted and complex nature of class struggle for the whole historical period of socialism and that Party organizations must take education in the Party's basic line for cadres and the masses as a fundamental long-term task. To that end, they must start working on themselves first. Therefore, members of the hsien Party committee associated the study of the Party's basic line with the conscientious study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and armed their minds with Chairman Mao's doctrine on continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. The aim was to raise consciousness of the line, strengthen the regard for policy and seek continuous self-improvement in work.

While strengthening private study, the hsien Party committee ran a study class continuously for nine terms. Cadres of over 1,200 brigades and communes throughout the hsien were given rotatory training. Various communes also held study classes for production team heads and Party members to concentrate on the study of the Party's basic line. By adopting the method of popularizing typical experience, the hsien Party committee applied the living facts of class struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the countryside to educating cadres and the masses.

Kuochia brigade of Wut'ai commune was a backward one several years ago. After the new Party branch was established, it repeatedly organized Party members and the masses to study the Party's basic line. Poor and lower-middle peasants were aroused to recall their family history, recount their village history, spell out the history of two-line struggle, unfold revolutionary mass criticism and overcome capitalist tendencies. Through such education, the collective economy of the whole brigade became gradually consolidated and production climbed up day by day. The brigade's backward features were changed rapidly. For years, its grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." It became an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture throughout the province.

The hsien Party committee summed up in time the experience of Kuochia brigade. A boost was given to the penetrating development of education in the basic line throughout the hsien.

An experience about persevering in regular education in the Party's basic line obtained by the Party committee of Tehui hsien is that education in the Party's basic line must be linked with the performance of various concrete tasks. In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, a large-scale campaign for transforming soil and creating crop fields was launched in the whole hsien. At that time, some people wilfully spread the line, "From time immemorial, we have seen people cultivate fields but not people create fields." A small number of people seriously affected with capitalist tendencies also said something like "If we get up early and retire late turning up the field, we may as well earn a few extra dollars by catching fish and shrimps." These erroneous ideas hampered the unfolding of the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The hsien Party committee organized the masses in time to study Chairman Mao's doctrine on class struggle and unfold revolutionary mass criticism. Consciousness of class struggle and line struggle was raised. A boost was given to the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture centering on the transformation of soil and the creation of fields. Throughout the hsien, over 340,000 mow of land were created through the transformation of soil, an area exceeding the total of the past several years.

The Party committee of Tehui hsien holds that in conducting education in the Party's basic line for the cadres and the masses, we must make the cadres and the masses fully understand that dogged adherence to the Party's basic line is synonymous with the correct implementation of the

Party's policy. At an earlier period, the hsien Party committee made repeated arrangements for the further firm implementation of the Party's various economic policies for the countryside, but in some areas, the effort failed to yield very satisfactory results.

A member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee headed for Tungtai commune to stay at a fixed spot. He found that in the firm implementation of the policy of distribution according to labor, some cadres were afraid of committing the error of seeking "work points in command" and "material incentives." Therefore, they assumed a hesitant and wait-and-see attitude. This interfered with the firm implementation of policy. To counter the ideological state of basic-level cadres, the hsien Party committee once again aroused everyone to study the Party's basic line and to get acquainted with the relations between the Party's policy and the Party's basic line. It was made known that if we wavered between the Left and the Right in policy execution, we would not be able to carry out very properly the Party's basic line. The Party committee also linked revolutionary mass criticism with an effort to acquire an understanding of what was the principle of distribution according to labor, what was "workpoints in command," what was necessary encouragement and what was "material incentives." A clear line was drawn in these respects. Firm implementation of policy was achieved with great rapidity. Mass socialist enthusiasm was set in motion. The hsien Party committee also paid particular attention to a strict distinction between two different types of contradictions and their correct handling through line education. Its members worked seriously and meticulously in an effort to unite the majority and isolate and trounce a handful of class enemies. Some backward brigades underwent a rapid change in their features.

Due to energetic efforts toward line education and serious firm implementation of policy, production showed speedy expansion. Total output for grain and soybeans in the whole hsien last year surpassed the highest historical level in 1970 by 19.8 percent. New progress was also registered in afforestation, animal-breeding, sidelines and fishing.

To conduct penetrating education in the Party's basic line on a long-term basis, the Party committee of Tehui hsien constantly goes deep into the forefront of the three major revolutionary campaigns to join the masses in checking and studying the new trends in class struggle and line struggle, in order to raise continuous new problems in basic-line education. Once, in an investigation at a fixed point of stay at the lower levels, the chief leading members of the hsien Party committee found that small factories run by individual production teams had not served agricultural production very well and were inclined toward pure pursuit of profit. The masses pointed out critically that their operational idea was not in order. But some cadres said vindicatively, "Factories and workshops are run by the collective. If extra profits are made they don't go to line individual pockets. There is nothing wrong."

The hsien Party committee analyzed such a situation and posed in time this question: Was there two-road struggle involved with a factory run this

way? Then the commune and brigade cadres were made to study together the Party's basic line. Everyone associated practice with a discussion. It was pointed out that in the process of operation of enterprises by communes and brigades there still existed the problem of what road to follow. Success of an enterprise depends as much on who is in charge as on what is the guiding idea and what is the line toed in operation. Taking money-making as the sole aim will inevitably lead the collective economy down to an evil road. Through study, these cadres enhanced their consciousness of line struggle and consciously set straight the orientation for the operation of enterprises. The broad masses received education. They have now a deeper understanding of the Party's basic line.

* * *

C O R R E C T I O N

In the last line of the only paragraph in page 162, CMP-SCMP-72-26 (5165), the sentence "....fulfilled the task of the campaign exercise successfully" should read "fulfilled the task of the camping exercise successfully." - Ed.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Carry On the Honorable Revolutionary Tradition of the "Shoulder-Pole"

- Deeds of the hospital of Lungt'i area, Tafeng hsien, Kiangsu Province, which serves the poor and lower-middle peasants

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 23, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," the revolutionary medical workers of the hospital of Lungt'i area, Tafeng hsien, carrying on the revolutionary old traditions, carry two basket loads of medicine with a shoulder-pole and make door-to-door calls, giving medical treatment and sending medicine to the masses, detecting the causes of diseases and curing them. The broad masses call this spirit of hard struggle and of going deep among the masses and serving the people wholeheartedly the "shoulder-pole spirit."

(I)

Lungt'i area is an old revolutionary base area rich in honorable revolutionary traditions. During the years of war, the New 4th Army set up its "first-aid post" here. At that time, braving the flying bullets, the medical workers took care of the wounded and ill soldiers. They also spared time to cure diseases for the masses, cultivating deep friendship with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Not long after the liberation, shown concern by the Party and Chairman Mao, this locality set up a "clinic of the old base area." At that moment, there were only three medical workers and three simple and crude thatched huts. Carrying on the honorable traditions of the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army, they kept calling on the patients and sending medicine to their homes for a few years running. They were warmly welcomed by the masses. Since then the name of the "shoulder-pole hospital" has been extensively cited on both banks of the Toulung River.

At present, this clinic has already developed into a rural hospital offering service to out-patients and having a patients' ward, an operation room, a radiograph unit and a laboratory, and it has more than 20 medical workers. The conditions have improved, but the Party branch of the hospital constantly takes the revolutionary spirit of the "shoulder-pole" as good teaching material for line education and as an heirloom for the medical workers in ideological revolutionization.

For some time, a few medical workers thought that: "Now that the brigade has barefoot doctors and the production team has public health workers, we don't have to go to and fro at the basic level all the year round." To correct this point of view and to raise the thinking of all medical workers, the hospital Party branch led them to the production teams and asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to talk about the revolutionary traditions

of the old base area. Many of the old poor peasants recalled the deeds of the medical workers of the "first-aid post" and the "clinic of the old base area" of the past who went deep among the masses and served the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. They said meaningfully: "The 'shoulder-pole' spirit is a good revolutionary tradition which we poor and lower-middle peasants deeply welcome. This tradition must never be abandoned!" The medical workers were taught an impressive lesson, saying: "The 'shoulder-pole' spirit is needed under difficult conditions and is still needed after conditions have improved and must never be abandoned in the future generations!"

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the honorable tradition of the "shoulder-pole" is being carried on further. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," one quarter of the medical workers of the hospital go on rotation the year round to the countryside to give medical treatment. In the past years, they have made more than 80,000 calls, diagnosing and curing diseases of various kinds for the poor and lower-middle peasants. They have left their footprints everywhere in the villages and production teams on the brinks of the Yellow Sea and on both banks of the Toulung River.

(II)

In the course of rendering mobile medical service, the doctors and nurses of Lungt'i area hospital take "doing everything in the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants and giving them every convenience" as the standard of their deeds.

Lungt'i commune once carried out a general campaign to inspect and cure snail fever. Under the leadership of the Party branch of the hospital, the doctors and nurses organized a medical force to inspect and cure snail fever. They carried medicine boxes and microscope with shoulder-poles and went deep into the production teams, braving the incessant drizzles and treading the muddy paths. Whenever they came to a production team, they held a forum on the knowledge of preventing and curing the snail fever and did medical examination for every one of the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members and gave medical treatment to every patient.

Snail fever had to be diagnosed by drawing blood from a person at night for examination. One day, they were doing medical examination in Tata No. 5 production team and it was already in the middle of the night when only an old poor peasant who lived on the other side of the river had not yet received medical examination. If they were to go, they had to make a detour of 2 or 3 li. They reminded themselves that this did not mean examining one man alone but, above all, was a principle of whether or not they served the poor and lower-middle peasants wholly and completely. Accordingly, they made the detour and did medical examination for this old poor peasant. Thus, in less than one month's time, they covered the 95 production teams of the commune, made a general check for snail fever among more than 24,000 people and gave prompt medical treatment to the victims.

In a winter night when the cold wind roared, a poor peasant Li Ta-niang of Hsiaot'uan brigade kept vomitting and her stomach kept aching. Braving the bone-piercing cold wind, comrades of the medical team walked more than 2 li in the dark and hurried to her home. After careful examination, they diagnosed her case to be acute appendicitis, which urgently needed an operation. But, they never before had performed a surgical operation at the lower level and there was no surgical equipment. What should they do? At that moment, they thought of a touching deed in the "clinic of the old base area" in the past: A poor peasant had his belly ripped open by the horn of an ox, the intestines had come out and his life was at stake. Despite the very poor conditions, the medical workers, cherishing deep class feelings, overcame difficulties by all possible means, carried out rescue work on the spot and eventually healed the wound of this poor peasant.

This honorable tradition aroused their confidence in overcoming difficulties. They went immediately into action, took a wooden door and used it as an operation table. A high-pressure sterilizer was lacking, but they used a steaming basket instead. They packed up and sterilized Li Ta-niang's room, put up a fence of gauze and made a provisional operation room. After careful preparations, they eventually succeeded in removing Li Ta-niang's appendix.

After that, to give the poor and lower-middle peasants greater convenience, they went through practice repeatedly and designed a set of surgical instruments which was easy to carry, so that they could perform surgical operations any time and anywhere for the masses as part of their mobile medical service. They could perform at the lower level surgical operations on intestinal obstruction, appendicitis, hernia and minor abdominal tumors.

(III)

The medical workers of Lungt'i area hospital have realized that to carry out cooperative medical service basically well, it is necessary to train a group of red and expert medical backbone elements in the countryside. In the past two years, they have given general training to the 39 barefoot doctors and 110 public health workers in Lungt'i area. In the course of training, they not only taught them medical skills but also paid attention to passing on to them the revolutionary spirit of the "shoulder-pole" hospital of the past.

Tai Hsiu-ch'ing, a barefoot doctor of Tungt'an brigade, belonged to a relatively low cultural level. When she took up medical work, she worried about many things. Accordingly, the comrades of the medical team discussed her problem with the Party branch of the brigade and made her join the mobile medical team. In the course of mobile medical service, comrades of the medical team told her: When the "shoulder-pole" hospital was founded, two of the only three comrades were "rustics" from families of poor and lower-middle peasants. They could read very little and had never studied medicine before. But with the eager wish of serving the people, they did hard in their work and went through practice continuously, quickly raising their medical level. They were deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Educated in the revolutionary traditions, Tai Hsiu-ch'ing steeled her confidence in serving as a good barefoot doctor. In the course of mobile medical service, she modestly learned from the doctors and nurses and conscientiously delved into medical skills. In the course of learning acupuncture, in order to master the acupuncture spots accurately, she practiced needling on her own body time and again and eventually mastered the acupuncture skills relatively well. After that, she loved her work still more warmly. She devoted herself to curing diseases of the poor and lower-middle peasants in all weathers the year round. She was warmly praised by the masses.

Some barefoot doctors of Ch'ihsin brigade lacked the spirit of hard work and plain living in running a hospital. They failed to popularize the native prescriptions of herb medicines and did not grasp well the mass work of disease prevention and cure. The comrades of the hospital cooperated with the brigade Party branch in organizing the barefoot doctors and the public health workers to hold study classes to carry out education in the line. In the study class, they talked about the deeds of the "first-aid post" and the "clinic of the old base area" in fighting against hardships and carrying out medical service in the spirit of hard work and plain living: At that time, the environments were very difficult and medicine was very scarce, and yet the doctors and nurses applied native herbal medicine in treating the wounded and ill soldiers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. When styptic was lacking, they applied acupuncture and moxibustion instead.

This living education in revolutionary traditions helped all raise their consciousness of the line. After that, the barefoot doctors and public health workers could apply the Chinese traditional herb medicine in the course of giving medical treatment. The public health center of the brigade also turned from a "dispensary of Western medicine" into a "shop of Chinese traditional herb medicine and Western medicine." Many of the commune members were capable of gathering Chinese medicinal herbs and preparing herb medicines. The comrades of the medical team also took the lead in using Chinese traditional herb medicines and giving treatment by the new method of acupuncture and mobilized the masses to carry out perseveringly the policy of "Lay the stress on prevention" and to launch a patriotic public health movement.

After summing up the experience of Ch'ihsin brigade, the medical team cooperated with the commune Party committee in calling many on-the-spot meetings in this brigade. As a result, the spirit of hard struggle and of hard work and plain living in carrying out medical service developed throughout the commune and the cooperative medical service was consolidated.

(IV)

"The change in world outlook is something fundamental." The doctors and nurses of Lungt'ai area hospital deeply realize that an important way to change their world outlook is to implement Chairman Mao's policy "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," to carry on the

"shoulder-pole spirit" and to maintain close ties with the masses. In the course of giving mobile medical service, they pay constant attention to receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and continuing to eliminate the bourgeois ideas and styles of medical work. They have made bounteous achievements in ideological revolutionization.

Radiologist K'ung Hsiang-hua formerly was not careful enough in taking X-ray pictures of the patients for fear that prolonged radiation would adversely affect him physically. While rendering mobile medical service in the countryside, he joined the commune members in doing labor. He could not set his mind in peace after seeing the poor and lower-middle peasants' spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. He roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the "philosophy of survival" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. After that, he cherished deep class feelings and carefully examined diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

A child of a poor peasant in nearby Pufeng commune, Yench'eng hsien, once came to have a medical check up. To make a correct diagnosis, he took many X-ray pictures of this child. When he was about to go further into the examination, the poor peasant took his child and went away. He was very much worried: "The cause of the child's illness has not be detected. If I leave this case alone, how can I live up to the expectation of the poor and lower-middle peasants? I must bring the child back at all costs!" Accordingly, he flew out of the office and ran 7 or 8 li without stopping, found the poor peasants and took the child back to the clinic. After careful examination, he eventually made a correct diagnosis, enabling the child to receive prompt medical treatment and to recover his health quickly. The poor peasant was touched, saying: "In the past it was always the patient who went to see a doctor. Now the doctor comes to see a patient! You are good doctors educated by Chairman Mao and bosom friends of us poor and lower-middle peasants!"

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

* * *

Deliver Surgical Operations to the Vast Countryside

- Investigation of carrying out of surgical operations by doctors of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Hospital, Changpei hsien, Hopei Province, in the countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 23, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on public health work, the Worker-Peasant-Soldier Hospital, Changpei hsien, Hopei Province, not only does its own work well but also carries out surgical operations in the vast countryside. In the past few years, its medical workers visited all the 20 communes of the hsien, performing more than 1,000 major, medium and minor surgical operations of suturing rupture of liver, gastrectomy, hysterectomy, etc., in the homes of commune members. This not only gives the poor and lower-middle peasants great convenience and effectively supports agricultural production, but also helps train large groups of rural medical workers and barefoot doctors and has further consolidated rural cooperative medical service.

Changpei hsien Worker-Peasant-Soldier Hospital is a hsien-level hospital. The number of out-patients is 500 one day at the most and 300 at least. There are insufficient medical workers and the tasks are heavy. In this situation, is it necessary to deliver surgical operations to the countryside? The medical workers have experienced an acute struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies.

In 1958, inspired by the general line and after studying Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve the people wholeheartedly," the medical workers of this hospital put forward the request of carrying out surgical operations in the countryside. As a result of interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and public health work, this revolutionary deed of the medical workers was suppressed. A leading cadre who was poisoned relatively deeply by the revisionist line said: "Ours is a hsien hospital. We treat the patients when they come. If we go to perform surgical operations in the countryside, we can only charge low fees. We don't do such losing business!" For this reason, the medical workers were disallowed to go to the countryside. Even if they went to the countryside, they were not allowed to bring surgical appliances with them. After Chairman Mao's brilliant directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" was issued, the revolutionary medical workers of Changpei hsien Worker-Peasant-Soldier Hospital acted accordingly and organized two mobile medical and surgical teams to go deep into the countryside. In the course of giving mobile surgical service, they learned modestly from the masses, summed up and applied some easy methods of sterilization, preventing all surgical operations performed in the countryside from infection. They were warmly welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

Numerous facts of Changpei hsien Worker-Peasant-Soldier Hospital show that delivery of surgical operations to the countryside has many advantages.

1. It is possible to carry out better Chairman Mao's great directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." In the past, some patients in the countryside who needed surgical operations contracted acute diseases or were seriously ill. Accidents often occurred because these patients were not treated in time. Other cases needed minor operations which should be performed on the spot. But, because surgical operations were forbidden to be performed in the countryside, the patients had to be sent to the hsien hospital, thereby enhancing the burden on the commune members. This state of affairs changed after surgical operations were brought to the countryside. A woman worker of the No. 2 branch of Ch'apei Livestock Breeding Farm was hit and wounded by an overturning of a tractor, resulting in rupture of the liver. The leadership tried several times to send her to the hsien hospital, but she suffered from shock once she was moved. The mobile medical and surgical team immediately sent some people to perform operation, very quickly succeeding in saving the patient.

2. The "theory that surgical operation is something mysterious" has been broken down and a trail has been blazed for the commune-level public health centers and the broad masses of rural barefoot doctors in performing surgical operations. In the past, the rural medical workers held that performing surgical operations was something for a big hospital and something they were not capable of doing, so that whenever they had a patient who needed surgical operation they invariably referred him to the hsien hospital, no matter whether the operation was a major one or a minor one. The mobile medical and surgical team took it as an important task to train the rural medical workers and teaching them to perform surgical operations. Each time it performed a surgical operation, it asked some basic-level medical workers to take part in the operation. In the past few years, it has brought up more than 100 rural medical workers who can perform medium and minor operations. In the past, none of the 20 commune-level public health centers in the hsien could perform a surgical operation. Now, 17 of them can perform medium-scaled and minor operations. The barefoot doctors have also begun to take the scalpel. Barefoot doctor Kao Li-k'uei of Hsiachotzu brigade, Taho commune, has learned to perform operations on hernia and appendicitis and the Caesarian operation.

3. It is possible to realize better the ideological revolutionization of medical workers. After coming to the countryside, the medical workers strengthen their feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants and gradually shift their stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Some doctors of this hospital formerly were unwilling to treat a patient when they were off duty. During their stay in the countryside, they saw the poor and lower-middle peasants labored arduously the year round and the barefoot doctors worked through day and night. They were deeply touched and decided to take utmost responsibility and not to slacken their efforts even slightly when treating the diseases of the poor and lower-middle peasants. On one occasion, a patient suffering from typhoid fever had the complication of intestinal perforation. After a surgical operation, he again had the complication of membranous enteritis and the illness was very serious. But, the medical workers feared not fatigue and did their

best to save the patient. After careful nursing and treatment for three days and three nights, the patient was eventually out of danger and gradually recovered.

Thanks to the continuous raising of their level of ideological revolutionization, the medical workers in hospital are few in number but their efficiency of work increases. The number of beds in the hospital has increased from 40 to more than 100, suitably meeting the needs of the patients. The medical workers also carry out their work with better results.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

CADRE-PEOPLE RELATIONS

East China Hsien Cadres Maintain Close Ties with Masses

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 25, 1972)

leading cadres of the party committee of an east china county always work with the peasants in the field. they do this in line with chairman mao's call "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties" as cadres.

more and more communes and production brigades in ninghai county, chekiang province, have become outstanding units in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, as a result of the leadership given by the county party committee which maintains close ties with the masses.

always remains an ordinary labourer

a middle-aged man wearing straw sandals can be seen carrying things on a shoulder pole in the fields of the wuhsing production team of the chayuan commune. he is chu chi-yuan who was last year elected member of the county party committee and deputy secretary of the commune party committee. he continues to spend most of his time in the production teams.

when he wants to discuss matters or attend meetings in the commune office, he goes there in the evening after farm work. he lives in the production team on a hilltop. the commune seat is at the foot of the hill, five kilometres away. he climbs the steep hill after working in the commune office to return home at midnight. the next morning, bright and early, he is back in the fields as usual. some comrades suggested giving him a room in the commune office so that he could sleep there. he refused, saying: "it is better to return to the production team the same night. i feel vigorous when i work with the commune members." apart from his office work, he spent over 200 days in the fields last year.

he always takes on difficult jobs. when an irrigation project was built last winter, he was among the first to jump into the icy water to remove sand and stones and lay the dyke foundation. he worked with the peasants in building two reservoirs and digging five ponds one winter and the following spring. this doubled the team's volume of irrigation water. they then added a layer of fertile top soil to the terraced fields. grain yield per hectare rose to six tons and the poor village was transformed.

persists in taking part in physical labour

party branch secretary of sian brigade sun shih-hsiang, who is also on the county party committee, often has to leave the village for meetings in the county and other places. but he snatched every possible hour before and after meetings to put in more than 220 work days last year in the fields.

if he was to leave in the daytime, he would get up early and work some hours before the other commune members started. when he returned from meetings, he would go straight to the fields and join the people in harrowing and furrowing, no matter how late the hour or how long the journey he had made.

following the example of their secretary, all the sian brigade cadres constantly take part in farm work. the party branch has effectively carried out education in ideology and political line among the brigade members and the movement to learn from tachai is growing. the brigade was struck by a 100-day serious drought in 1971, yet it was able to harvest 6.8 tons of grain per hectare that year, setting a new local record. the economy has been diversified to include forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. the brigade today ranks among the advanced units in learning from tachai.

always remains modest and prudent

the masses describe party branch secretary chang yu-chih of tatang brigade, another county party committee member, as "an old model who has kept alive the revolutionary spirit.

tatang was the worst brigade in the county twelve years ago. it was seriously water-logged and wild ducks lived in the marshy land. grain yield stayed at 1.5 tons per hectare. chang yu-chih became party branch secretary at the end of 1959. combining revolutionary zeal with scientific approach, he led the brigade in digging ditches and channels and planting green manure crops to improve the land. three years of stubborn efforts brought the brigade's grain yield up to 7.5 tons per hectare.

when the new county party committee was set up in 1971, chang yu-chih was elected a committee member. some people told him: "you should be credited for bringing tatang out of its backward state. now you are in the leadership and not young either. it is not necessary for you to do heavy field work. just say what should be done and give suggestions." but chang yu-chih thought differently. he warned himself that he should never lose the fine qualities of the working people, never weaken his will for making revolution or cease to continue making the revolution. this should be even though his position had changed, he was getting on in years and was praised by the people.

a serious drought hit the area last summer. chang yu-chih joined the commune members in shock work to harvest and plant by day and do irrigation work at night. he did 210 workdays in 1971. that year the brigade under his leadership succeeded in triple-cropping the once marshy land, raising per hectare grain output to 11 tons.

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Hsien Party Committee Close to the Masses

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 25, 1972)

the yutai county party committee of east china's shantung province has led the people in raising farm output in the past few years by sticking to the mass line.

a pass way for local rivers flowing into weishan lake, this county is a low-lying area with 70 per cent of its arable land subject to waterlogging.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leadership has deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. it organized a drive to improve natural surroundings by self-reliance and hard struggle in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the county party committee in the winter of 1969 planned expansion of the paddy fields from 4,667 hectares to 16,667 hectares. some comrades expressed doubt in view of the difficulties involved, but the majority were confident. they were convinced that the people were full of revolutionary vigour and determined to do their part for socialist agriculture. the task could be fulfilled if the leadership brought the initiative of the masses into full play by correctly carrying out the party's line and policies. instead of making a hasty decision, the party committee called on its members to go among the masses to arrive at a meeting of minds.

they joined the commune members of a production brigade in digging two pump wells and a 500-metre-long ditch in just 11 days. this put 60 hectares of farmland under a good irrigation and drainage system. another project was scheduled to be finished in one month. the peasants completed the job ten days ahead of time by collective efforts.

the facts helped the hesitant comrades overcome their wrong ideas. they had approached the plan from a stand of the natural difficulties to the neglect of the revolutionary zeal for socialism of the people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. unanimity of thought among the committee members led to a mass movement to turn the land into rice fields. this increased grain production. since then, the committee has established close links with the masses, and worked with faith in the people and respect for their initiative.

a part of the county's land was easily affected by drought and was seriously alkali. grain output used to be low. the county's leading members and some cadres went to dry and alkali-affected hsiaotochuang production brigade to find ways to overcome the problems with the people. together with the brigade cadres and experienced peasants, they made an investigation of the topography and soil and worked out a plan. the whole brigade discussed it. at the same time, they educated the masses in tachai's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. all the brigade members then turned out to work on a water control project and completed it in a short time. then they deep-ploughed the soil and dug ditches to wash away

the alkali. as a result, the brigade's 73 hectares of dry land were turned into irrigated fields after six months. grain yield in the second year came to 3.4 tons per hectare, three times the amount before. cotton yield reacned 0.8 tons per hectare, rising four times.

the brigade's experience was popularized throughout the county. this brought great changes in similar brigades and communes.

when problems arise, the county party committee members would go to the grass-roots, make investigations, sum up the experience of the masses and popularize it. their method "from the masses, to the masses" is warmly welcomed by the people.

going among the masses constantly has helped revolutionize the thinking of the party committee members and strengthened the relations between the cadres and the masses. the committee members have deepened their class feelings for the masses. an unusual rainstorm took place last august, and the water level in the rivers and weishan lake rose sharply. this threatened the farms and the lives and property of the people. the county party committee called on the people to fight the flood. at the same time, the members of the county party and revolutionary committees joined the masses in protecting the dykes and low-lying areas. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "when the leading members of the county struggle with us in times of difficulty, our courage grows. the cadres said: "living among the masses, we have more strength and find ways to overcome difficulties."

in the past five years, the county has built 80 power-driven pumping stations, 16,000 water conservancy works and more than 10,000 canals and ditches and dredged and widened 14 rivers. this involved more than 6,000,000 cubic metres of stone and earth work. the county is now better able to fight drought and waterlogging. its total output of grain last year was 52 per cent nigher than in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

COAL MINING

Central China Coal Miners Armed with Dialectical Materialism

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 25, 1972)

miners in a central china colliery are using dialectical materialism in their struggle against nature.

coal reserves in the 50-year-old yangmeishan colliery in southern hunan province were proclaimed nearing exhaustion long ago owing to indiscriminate, predatory extraction under kuomintang rule. besides, spontaneous combustion used to be a constant danger.

the study and application of dialectical materialism, chairman mao's philosophic thinking, enabled the miners and administrative cadres to make a breakthrough. since knowledge originates in practice, they made detailed investigations and found abundant coal reserves formerly undiscovered. they came to grasp the law governing spontaneous combustion and found ways to prevent it.

coal output topped state quotas in 1970 and 1971, exceeding the colliery's designed capacity by over 60 per cent. production has continued to rise this year.

coal seams being hewn more than a decade ago suddenly petered out. some people concluded that the colliery's reserves were finished. but many veteran miners refused to accept this. they pointed out that the geological formations in the area were very complicated and that the situation might indicate faults. accordingly they searched for coal in the depth of the pit and did find coal seams.

people in the locality reported dozens of coal outcrops during the mass campaign to locate mineral resources in the great leap forward year of 1958.

at the beginning of 1970, some people again alleged that the coal reserves were nearly gone and proposed efforts to locate deposits elsewhere and sink a new pit. were there no more reserves in yangmeishan? the miners declared that further exploration was needed to give a sound answer.

the colliery party committee initiated a study of chairman mao's work "on practice" among the workers preparatory to extensive investigations in the mine. some miners went to an old pit which was considered exhausted since it had been closed down before liberation and re-opened once after liberation. the veteran miners said that the failure in re-opening the pit after liberation did not in any way rule out the possibility of deposits. it had been closed down before liberation under the capitalist practice of exploiting only rich resources already discovered to seek huge profit. the second closing down had been influenced by the allegation "there is no coal south of the yangtze" spread by the renegade liu shao-chi.

they conducted surveying with tunnelling and drilling at different locations in line with the scattered nature of the coal deposits. they discovered a deposit under a limestone stratum. this finding exploded the assertion that the pit had only 30,000 tons of coal. it produced 190,000 tons of coal before 1971 and hewing continues.

guided by chairman mao's philosophic concept, the miners and cadres have in the past few years found coal deposits in 30 places which can be worked for the coming 20 years according to initial surveys.

while looking for more coal, the miners tried to find ways to overcome spontaneous combustion in coal seams due to the high sulphur content. the only method previously adopted was to seal off burning working areas immediately. the miners held that this would eventually halt mine operations.

chairman mao teaches: "for the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature." after studying this teaching,

the miners were determined to understand nature and attain freedom from it through struggles against it. a grouo composed of veteran miners, cadres and technicians was set up to find ways to prevent and put out fires.

the group failed to extinguish the first two fires but learnt lessons from the failure. though spontaneous combustion was caused by the high sulphur content of the coal, the condition for ignition was oxygen. later, when a fire started at a work face, they sealed it off to cut the supply of oxygen and then drilled in the direction of the sourse of the fire to pour diluted clay through the drilling hole. the fire was finally doused after it was covered with a layer of clay.

the group then made a careful review of the mine's data on spontaneous combustion, and made a study of the areas that had caught fire. a comparison of coal seams with the same sulphur content showed that some caught fire while others did not. to get to the root of the matter, they collected more than 2,000 data concerning both. analysis showed that the reason for spontaneous combustion was changes in temperature, the content of the combustible gases and the amount of oxides as well as high sulphur content. this explained why some coal seams with high sulphur content ignited while others did not.

this gave the group a better understanding of the philosophic truth that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change. they realized that the high sulphur content of the coal, the internal cause, could not be changed, but if people took the initiative to deal with th external causes of spontaneous combustion, ignition of coal in the pit could be prevented. concentrating the wisdom of the masses and summing up the experience of the miners, the group worked out comprehensive methods to prevent fires and added appropriate installations throughout the mine. ten spontaneous combustions took place in 1969, five in 1970 and only three in 1971. not a single fire has happened so far this year.

FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

South China Hsien Ends Drought

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 24, 1972)

hsuwen county on the southern part of the leichou peninsula in south china's kwangtung province has become an advanced unit in learning from tachai, a national pace-setter in agriculture.

the county was water-deficient and had low yields. but despite a severe drought last year, it increased total grain output 44 per cent over that of 1970. grain yield surpassed six tons per hectare, the target set for southern china in the national programme for agricultural development. sugarcane, peanuts and other main industrial crops rose by a big margin.

this is due to the efforts made by the county party committee in leading the people in the use of the materialist theory of reflection to tame rivers and improve farming.

in line with chairman mao's teaching, the county party committee brought into play the initiative of the peasants for socialism and guided them in building irrigation works in the autumn of 1970 as part of the mass movement to learn from tachai. but the difficulties in finding water sources made some committee members lose confidence. the committee initiated a conscientious study among cadres of chairman mao's "on practice" and a serious discussion based on the local conditions.

later, leading members of the party committee went to the grassroots to consult the peasants and sum up their experience in dealing with drought. deputy secretary pai chun-feng made investigations in a commune in the eastern part of the county. peasants there had built a reservoir to detain spring water for irrigation. the water table did not fall despite a serious drought. he made the rounds of many communes and production brigades and teams, and found quite a few springs. the study and analysis of hydrographic data helped him determine that there was abundant underground water originating in the shihwanta mountains in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

how could this underground water be used to irrigate the farmland? kao tso-hsiu, secretary of the county party committee, went to make investigations and study in the peichieh brigade of the maichen commune. situated between the bac bo gulf and hills, the brigade was the most frequently hit by drought in the county and could grow only dry crops. the peasants sunk 30 wells after 1958 to irrigate 17 hectares of farmland. led by its party branch, the brigade has dug ten 100-200 metres deep wells and expanded its paddy fields to 60 hectares during the cultural revolution. it has defeated drought since 1968 and wrested good harvests four years running.

the county party committee conscientiously summed up and popularized the experience of the peichieh brigade. this was followed by a county-wide hightide in sinking wells and tapping underground water resources. the county sank 6,300 wells in one year. the county party committee found, however, that the chuchieh commune was building reservoirs to prevent drought. the commune is an advanced unit in the county. why did it prefer reservoirs to wells? with this question in mind chen tung-hsiang, a member of the committee, interviewed members and cadres of a brigade of the commune.

he was told that because the locality had a low water table, even deep wells dug in the past failed to strike water. on the other hand, because the locality had vast hilly land, it was better to build a number of small reservoirs to retain water. chen tung-hsiang and local cadres, veteran peasants and technicians made surveys. they estimated that it would take only 70,000 work-days to build a reservoir in the locality with a storage capacity of 1.2 million cubic metres. this would ensure sufficient irrigation for the locality's farmland and also enable it to add 67 hectares of paddy fields.

from the commune's experience in building water conservancy projects based on its particular conditions, the county party committee learned that sinking wells

was an important measure for the county to combat drought, but not the only way.

a group organized by the county party committee investigated every creek, hill and water conservancy work in the county. the group of leading cadres, experienced poor peasants and technicians took half a year to finish the work. based on the group's findings, the county laid down the principle of controlling water according to specific local conditions. measures included storing rain water, damming rivers and tapping underground water.

the communes and brigades chose the measures most suited to their conditions. a mass campaign to build water control projects soon rose. the county last year built 142 large and small water conservancy projects. it increased its all-weather stable-yield farmland from 5,300 hectares to 10,600 hectares; other farmland had improved irrigation facilities. for the first time, the county was able to increase farm output rapidly.

HERBAL MEDICINES

Book on "Popular Herbal Medicines in Tibet" Published

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 24, 1972)

a book "popular herbal medicines in tibet" has been published by the tibet people's publishing house. the book was collectively compiled by local medical workers on the basis of the local medicinal legacy which was studied and brought up to date.

the book lists more than 360 varieties of medicinal herbs and local prescriptions for common and recurrent diseases.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, medical workers of tibetan and han nationalities made investigations to find sources of medicinal herbs. in recent years, they collected 300 tons of medicinal herbs and 1,200 specimens. a group from the shentsa county hospital went to collect medicinal herbs on mountains 5,000 to 6,000 metres above sea level. the group collected three tons of medicinal herbs and 1.3 tons of mineral medicines from june to august of 1971. the hospital increased the variety of herbal medicines it prepared that year by 50 per cent compared with 1970. following the principles of self-reliance and managing the hospital with thrift and industry, the lhasa people's hospital set up a small pharmaceutical plant to produce good medicines from local material.

local emancipated peasants and herdsmen and doctors contributed to the book. a 70-year old tibetan doctor named tsepa has had wide clinical medical experience for dozens of years. he contributed 250 specimens of medicinal herbs to the state.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Kuo Mo-jo Greets Albania's Decision on Setting Up Academy of Sciences

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, president of the academy of sciences of china, sent a message yesterday to comrade agim mero, rector of tirana state university, extending warm congratulations on the "resolution on the establishment of the academy of sciences of the people's republic of albania" adopted by the second plenary session of the sixth central committee of the albanian party of labour.

the message says: "we are very glad to learn that the second plenary session of the sixth central committee of the albanian party of labour has adopted a resolution on the establishment of the academy of sciences of the people's republic of albania. on behalf of all the scientific workers of the academy of sciences of china, i extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the fraternal albanian scientific workers, and wish you heartily new and still greater successes in the development of science in your country."

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

the albanian friendship visiting group wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today. head of the group was todi kokoneshi, an instructor under the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and deputy head was murat sali tafa.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ti wen-wei, wang ming-hsiu, ting ping and cheng chih-ping.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

Chinese Party and Government Leading Comrades and Cambodian Prime Minister and Wife See Albanian Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

chinese party and government leading comrades and 10,000 workers, peasants and soldiers of the capital saw the two-act albanian ballet "daughter of the highlands" presented by the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania this evening at the great hall of the people.

present on the occasion were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; thiounn mumm, minister of the cambodian royal government; prince norodom yuvaneath, and madame pemme peang.

present were chinese party and government leading comrades chou en-lai, tung pi-wu, chu teh, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, hsu hsiang-chien, nien jung-chen, keng piao and wu teh.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, albanian vice-minister of construction emin mysliu and other albanian comrades now in peking were present.

during the interval, chinese party and government leaders and cambodian prime minister and madame penn nouth met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the albanian comrades, who were: mantho bala, leader of the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee; koco vasili, deputy leader of the troupe; nfvzat agolli, secretary general; m. kratia, music director; loni papa, play writer; agron aliaj, director; rifat teqja, conductor; nikolla zoraqi, music composer; hysen devolli, stage designer; and principal artists zoica haxho, hysen kellezi, petrit vorpsi and albert janku.

the performance by the albanian artists was brimming over with revolutionary enthusiasm. it drew round after round of applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, chou en-lai, tung pi-wu, chu teh, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and other comrades, and prime minister and madame penn nouth went on stage, warmly shook hands with the performers to congratulate them, and presented them with a basket of flowers. cheers of "enver-mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung-enver" and prolonged, stormy applause rang throughout the hall.

in the audience were also leading members of organizations concerned liu hsien-chuan, ho ying, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, wang kuo-chuan, shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, hao liang, liu ching-tang and yang chi.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Leaves Colombo for China

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jun. 24, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, left here this morning by plane for a state visit to the people's republic of china at the invitation of the chinese government.

she was seen off at the airport by president william gopallawa, all cabinet ministers and vice-ministers, other government officials, members of the national state assembly, commanders of the three services and the inspector-general of the police.

diplomats of the chinese embassy and diplomatic envoys from various countries were also present.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng, who are accompanying mrs. bandaranaike, left in the same plane.

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Madame Bandaranaike Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 24, 1972)

madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, arrived in shanghai by plane this afternoon for a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. she was warmly welcomed at the airport by more than two thousand people.

greeting the distinguished guest from sri lanka at the airport were ma tien-shui, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, including tu piao, wu chan-kuei, feng kuo-chu, huang tao, huang chin-hai and wei ming.

present at the airport were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife wang chen; and yen cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry. they had come here from peking specially to welcome the prime minister of sri lanka.

present were anura bandaranaike and h.a.de s. gunasekera, who arrived in china earlier, and sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng accompanied prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike to shanghai.

the national flags of sri lanka and china fluttered over shanghai airport today. on the airport building was strung a big streamer of welcome in chinese and sinhalese. with profound friendship for the people of sri lanka, the welcoming crowds carried red flags and bouquets and beat drums and gongs while waiting for the arrival of the distinguished guests from sri lanka.

when the guests alighted from the plane amid cheers and the beating of drums and gongs, vice-chairman ma tien-shui, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife went over and warmly shook hands with madame bandaranaike and other distinguished guests. school children rushed up to present madame bandaranaike with flowers.

as madame bandaranaike and the other distinguished guests walked past the welcoming crowds, people waved bouquets and coloured streamers and shouted: "firmly support the people of sri lanka in their just struggle for defending national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka exclamation" prime minister bandaranaike repeatedly waved to the crowds. the airport was alive with warm expressions of the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka.

Jen-min Jih-pao Welcomes Distinguished Guests from Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from sri lanka". the editorial reads:

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, has arrived in china on a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. with cordial and friendly feelings, the chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished guests from sri lanka.

sri lanka is a country with a long-standing history and culture. and the people of sri lanka have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggles. since their independence, the people of sri lanka have continued to preserve and develop this glorious tradition. defying brute force and pressure, and persevering in the road of independence, they have waged a resolute struggle for defending and consolidating national independence and against foreign interference. on may 22 this year, the founding of the republic of sri lanka was officially proclaimed, thus putting an end to the 24-year status of a dominion in the british commonwealth. this is an important victory of the sri lanka people in their protracted struggle against imperialism and in defence of national independence. during the tenure of the office

of the late prime minister mr. s.w.r.d. bandaranaike and of mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, the people of sri lanka have made remarkable achievements in safeguarding national sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture. the chinese people rejoice over every success won by the sri lanka people on the road of independent development.

in international affairs, the sri lanka government headed by mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment against the imperialist policies of aggression and war. sri lanka is one of the sponsoring and participating countries of the bandung conference and has devoted unremitting efforts to the asian-african people's cause of unity against imperialism. the proposal put forward by mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike on declaring the indian ocean a peaceful zone has won the support of many asian-african countries. the policy of independence pursued by sri lanka has steadily raised its role and position in international affairs.

a profound friendship has been existing between the peoples of china and sri lanka since ancient times. our two peoples began cultural and trade exchanges at the dawn of history. in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. the sri lanka government and people have consistently maintained the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and opposed the scheme of creating "two chinas". for this, we express our profound gratitude. the last few years have witnessed a new development in the friendly cooperation between china and sri lanka and in the traditional friendship between the two peoples. the current visit of mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike to china brings the deep friendship of the sri lanka people to the chinese people. we are deeply convinced that the visit will make a new contribution to the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Madame Bandaranaike Arrives In Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, arrived in peking this afternoon by special plane from shanghai on a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. the prime minister was accorded a warm, ceremonious welcome by the people of the chinese capital.

welcoming her at the airport were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

also present was general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport which flew the national flags of sri lanka and china.

madame bandaranaike and the other distinguished guests from sri lanka were given a rousing welcome by the people of the capital who lined the thoroughfare when the guests drove through the city proper to the guest house. madame teng ying-chao greeted madame bandaranaike at the guest house.

also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Ceremony to Welcome Chilean National Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the workers' stadium here this evening to warmly welcome the chilean national football team. after the ceremony, chilean and chinese football teams played a friendly match. over 80,000 spectators warmly applauded the excellent skill and fine sportsmanship of the players of the two countries.

present at the ceremony and watching the match were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; leading members of departments concerned yu pu-nsuen, ting kuo-yu, chen teh-ho, chou jung-kuo, wei ming and chen ta-yuan, and chinese ambassador to chile lin ping.

present were benedicto basly, leader of the chilean national football team and deputy administrative director of the directorate of sports of the state of chile, and armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china, and his wife.

before the ceremony, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang meng, and chang wen-chin met benedicto basly in a friendly atmosphere. present was armando uribe arce.

the workers' stadium was brightly lit this evening. the national flags of china and chile hung over the rostrum. red flags fluttered. huge eye-catching slogans read: "warmly welcome the chilean national football team exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people

and sportsmen of china and chile exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" at half past seven, chinese and chilean football coaches and players marched into the field amid martial music. the spectators warmly applauded. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. players of both sides exchanged pennants and gifts.

then li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang meng and chang wen-chin, and benedicto basty and armando uribe arce went into the field and warmly shook hands with the coaches and players of the two countries, and had photographs taken with them.

the players of both countries showed much stamina. the guest team used short passes in the central field and lobbed the ball to the neighbourhood of the goal area from near the touch line. all this was a serious menace to the host team. the chinese goalkeeper repeatedly dived to retrieve the ball. the chinese team launched attacks from near the two touch lines, making fast breaks, high lobbing passes and long shots.

the footballers of both teams won round after round of applause and cheers from the grandstands for their exhibition of friendship, good team combination and skill.

this first friendly match between the chinese and chilean footballers was broadcast and televised live this evening.

the chilean national football team will play its second friendly match in peking against the peking football team on june 28.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

New Chinese Ambassador to German Democratic Republic Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

peng kuang-wei, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the german democratic republic, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces Sato Government's Provocation against China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "rabid provocation and vicious intention". it reads as follows:

the "defence agency" of the reactionary sato government of japan has announced that two warships of the chiang kai-shek clique in taiwan will pay a "visit" to japan in a few days. this is another big exposure of the reactionary government's insistence on its anti-china policy and a flagrant provocation against the chinese people. the chinese people are deeply indignant at this.

a "visit" to japan by warships of the chiang kai-shek clique is unprecedented in japan-chiang relations. it is no accident that, only a few days after announcing his decision to step down from office, sato suddenly let the chiang kai-shek clique's warships to go to japan. taking over the mantle of shigeru yoshida and nobusuke kishi, eisaku sato has stubbornly pursued the policy of hostility towards china and has thus met with stronger and stronger denunciation and opposition from the broad masses of the japanese people and far-sighted personages of political circles. even some candidates for the presidency of the liberal democratic party have in recent statements repeatedly declared that they would work for the normalization of japan-china relations if they were elected.

in these circumstances, eisaku sato who is clinging to his anti-china policy deliberately invites warships of the chiang clique to japan. this is meant to reinforce the japan-chiang collusion in an attempt to exert pressure on the chinese people in this way and, at the same time, to divert the political orientation of improving japan-china relations as proposed by personages of japanese political circles. in playing such a trick on the eve of his stepping down, sato cherishes the sinister aim of creating difficulties and obstacles for the new government of japan in the handling of japan-china relations. this is a scheme deserving serious attention.

it is the common aspiration of the chinese and japanese peoples to develop china-japan friendship and restore china-japan diplomatic relations; this is an irresistible trend of our era. that eisaku sato should flagrantly step up his collusion with the chiang kai-shek clique and remain hostile to the chinese people is wholly incompatible with the japanese people's demand that japan take the road of independence, * peace and neutrality. such criminal acts of sato will be tolerated neither by the chinese people nor by the japanese people. sato's deliberate sabotage of improvement in japan-china relations only serves to reveal more clearly his reactionary features and arouse stronger opposition from the japanese people. this will only bring himself to a more ignominious end. ~~end item~~ * democracy,

Japanese Marine Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mun. 24, 1972)

the japanese marine friendship delegation led by hiroshi miwa wound up its friendly visit here and left by air today for a tour of other parts of china before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by chou chiu-yen, acting general manager of the china ocean shipping company; leading members of organizations concerned liu jo-ming and chang feng; and japanese friends now in peking takamaru morita, ikuo minagawa, shigero shirane and yoshizo yasuda.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Minister of Agriculture and Fishery Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

mr. lardinois, minister of agriculture and fishery of the netherlands, received wang wen-lin, head, chen mu, deputy head, and all members, of the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, yesterday afternoon, according to a report from the hague.

present on the occasion were h.j. hegemans, director for export of agricultural products, and other officials of the ministry of agriculture and fishery of the netherlands.

li mao-tai, charge d'affaires ad interim, and sung jui-chang, commercial attache, of the chinese embassy to the netherlands were also present.

li mao-tai gave a dinner in the evening on the visit of the chinese delegation. present at the dinner were sidney j. van den bergh, chairman of the netherlands council for trade promotion (n.c.t.p.), verhagen, director of foreign relations of the ministry of economic affairs, h.j. hegemans, director for export of agricultural products of the ministry of agriculture and fishery, other leading members of the n.c.t.p. and dutch guests from industrial and commercial circles.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the dinner.

Chinese Delegation Concludes Visit to Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade with wang wen-lin as leader and chen mu as deputy leader left the hague for belgium today after concluding a friendly visit to the netherlands, according to a report from the hague.

during its stay in the netherlands, the chinese delegation was received by mr. langman, minister of economic affairs, and r.j. landinois, minister of agriculture and fishing. the guests and hosts had a friendly talk. sidney j. van den bergh, president of the netherlands council for trade promotion, feted the chinese delegation.

the delegation paid visits to the cities of amsterdam and rotterdam as well as factories, ports and dikes. its was accorded warm welcome wherever it went.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Socialist Working Youth League Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet today in honour of the delegation of the korean socialist working youth league led by li hwa jong, vice-chairman of the league central committee.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and other comrades from the korean embassy in peking were among the guests at the banquet.

present were ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; shen chien, a leading member of the c.p.c. international liaison department; hsieh ching-yi, standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, hsing jen-hsien, tien shu-chien and chia hsueh-chien, leading members of departments concerned; and representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers and students, and commercial workers in the capital.

comrades shen chien and li hwa jong spoke at the banquet, which was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people and youth of china and korea.

comrade shen chien said: the korean delegation on its current visit has brought us the profound friendship of the korean people and youth as well as good news of the splendid achievements made by the korean people in their

socialist revolution and construction and their valuable experience. we are very glad to have the good opportunity to learn from our korean comrades-in-arms.

the heroic korean youth, he continued, have a glorious revolutionary tradition. under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, the korean youth have gone through a glorious fighting course. they are staunch fighters against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and their lackeys, as well as a shock force in korea's socialist revolution and construction.

comrade shen chien stated: the chinese and korean people and youth have always been closest comrades, brothers and comrades-in-arms in a protracted struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism and in their common cause of socialist revolution and construction. the mutual visits made by youth of our two countries last year promoted the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people and youth of the two countries. we believe this friendship and unity will be further strengthened by the current visit of the korean delegation led by comrade li hwa jong.

comrade li hwa jong in his address conveyed the most hearty greetings from the korean youth to the chinese youth.

he said: we are very happy that through our visit we shall learn about the brilliant achievements made by the industrious and staunch people and youth of china in all fields of revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party.

comrade li hwa jong pointed out: the militant friendship and fraternal unity between the people and youth of korea and china was founded personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. this friendship and unity was cemented in blood during a long fight fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench. it has stood various historical tests and no enemy can break it.

the korean youth, he said, have all along treasured their friendship with the fraternal chinese people and youth. we will do our best to strengthen and develop this friendship. holding high the standards of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, we will at all times fight together with the fraternal chinese people and youth in the efforts to frustrate the new war provocations by u.s. imperialism and the activities of renewed aggression by japanese militarism and in the common struggle for victory in the great cause of socialism.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a cocktail party and a film reception here this evening on the occasion of the "june 25-july 27 anti-u.s. joint struggle to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea".

attending were:

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including keng piao, chi peng-fei, chung hsi-tung, shen chien, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, hsieh hua, su chieh, shih yi-chih, sun hsiao-feng, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, chu ko-chen, chao cheng-hung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, ma jen-hui, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang, chang shih-cheng and ti wen-wei; and

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army wang shu-sheng, hsiang chung-hua, wang hsin-ting, chang chih-ming, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, chang ta-chih, wu hsin-chuan, chung jen-fang, li chia-yi, chen shih-chu, sung wei-shih, hu chi-tsai, pan yen, wu chao-tung, wu piao, chen hsien-jui, wu chung, li chung-chi, wang ti-kang, yuan hua-ping, chien chiang and yin tso-chen.

present were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife.

a revolutionary korean feature film was shown.

Invincible Is Just Cause against Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "invincible is the just cause against aggression" in commemoration of the 22nd anniversary of the fatherland liberation war of korea. the editorial reads:

today is the 22nd anniversary of the fatherland liberation war of korea. 22 years ago, u.s. imperialism flagrantly unleashed a war of aggression against korea and at the same time invaded and occupied china's sacred territory taiwan province, vainly attempting to annex the entire korea and then invade the chinese mainland. the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against korea had met with the valiant resistance of the korean people and ended in dismal defeat. a review of the history of that time enables us to understand more deeply the truth that the people of all

countries can certainly defeat imperialist aggression if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms, and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their countries.

resisting aggression and defending the fatherland with indomitable heroism, the korean people have written an immortal chapter in the history of struggle against imperialism by the peoples of various countries. the korean people, under the leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, rose in resistance against the u.s. aggressors, fighting heroically and unyieldingly in bloody battles. following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people sent the chinese people's volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the people's army of korea. with the support of the people the world over, the heroic korean people finally forced the u.s. imperialists to sign the armistice agreement after a tough trial of strength with the u.s. aggressor troops. the victory of the fatherland liberation war of korea has not only defended the revolutionary gains of the korean people and the security of china, but also made a great contribution to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and its running dogs by the people the world over and set a brilliant example for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and people of the world.

after the korean armistice, the industrious and heroic korean people have built up their fatherland into a more prosperous and stronger country by implementing the policy of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence," and making great strides forward with the momentum of chollima. the korean people have made tremendous achievements both in socialist revolution and socialist construction. today, the democratic people's republic of korea has become a powerful socialist state standing firm at the eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle.

the u.s. aggressor troops are still occupying south korea now and have kept korea divided. it is the common desire of the entire korean people to demand the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. as known throughout the world, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has made tremendous effort towards this end. the 8-point programme for the peaceful unification of the fatherland put forth by the government of the d.p.r.k. in april 1971 and a series of major proposals advanced and expounded by premier kim il sung on january 10 and may 26, 1972, on the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south, political negotiations and establishment of a confederation embody the general desire of the entire korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and have won the sympathy and support of the people of the whole world. premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has recently pointed out: "for the independent settlement of the question of the reunification of korea without any interference of outside forces, first of all, the u.s. troops must leave south korea." the u.s. troops under the signboard of the "u.n. forces" should pull out from south korea and the "u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" be dissolved. the chinese government and people resolutely support the korean people's just struggle for the peaceful unification of the the fatherland and the reasonable proposal on the peaceful unification of the fatherland put forth by the workers' party of korea and the d.p.r.k. government. we are firmly convinced that the beautiful 3000-li land of

korea is bound to be unified and the long-divided korean people will certainly come together again. this is a historical trend that no force can check.

taiwan is a province of china and the 14 million people living in taiwan are the flesh-and-blood compatriots of the chinese people. the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affairs in which no other country has the right to interfere. all u.s. armed forces and military installations should be withdrawn from taiwan. the chinese government firmly opposes any activities which aim at creating "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "two chinas", an "independent taiwan" or advocating that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan.

u.s. imperialism has all along pursued the policies of aggression and war in asia since the end of the korean war. it has stepped up the revival of japanese militarism in a vigorous attempt to use the japanese reactionary forces as its tool of aggression. the japanese militarist forces have in turn taken every opportunity to expand itself and, in particular, attempted to control south korea and lay its hand on china's territory taiwan. u.s. imperialism is continuing its war of aggression in indochina, and conducting war escalation against the democratic republic of viet nam. of late, it has not only mined and blockaded the ports of north viet nam but also steadily expanded the scope of its naval and air attacks there. it can be said with certainty that the perverse acts of u.s. imperialism can only result in defeat as it had suffered in its war of aggression against korea, thus lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet.

china and korea are fraternal countries separated only by a river. the two peoples had gone through storm and stress and shared weal and woe in their protracted struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism. they have supported, learned from, and encouraged each other in the great struggle for the building of socialism. the chinese people have always regarded the korean people's struggle as their own and the victories of the korean people as their ones.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." the blood-cemented friendship and unity between the chinese and korean peoples are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and are a reliable guarantee for defeating the common enemies. in commemorating the 22nd anniversary of the fatherland liberation war of korea, the chinese people, cherishing brotherly feelings towards the korean people, wish them successive new victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland as well as in their struggle for building socialism, and wish the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese and korean peoples evergreen.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

President Bhutto Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jun. 23, 1972)

pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto today received chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, and the chinese government trade delegation led by him at the summer resort murree, near islamabad and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were j.a. rahim, minister of presidential affairs and commerce, and m.m. hamed, advisor for foreign loans and consortium.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, and councellor of the chinese embassy chu yen were also present.

after the reception, president bhutto gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese guests.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Sports Delegation Leave Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

a chinese sports delegation led by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, left here by air today on a friendship visit to romania.

a delegation of the chinese winter sports association led by wang shao-chiu, secretary general of the association, left by the same plane for romania to attend the congress of the international ice hockey federation.

seeing the delegations off at the airport were wang meng, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission, and yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsuen, wang ming-hsiu, chen pei-min and wei hsin-min, leading members of departments concerned.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china and a diplomatic officiay of the romanian embassy were present.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Delegation of Republic of Rwanda Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

the delegation of the republic of rwanda led by augusthin munyaneza, minister of international cooperation, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air this morning for home via shanghai.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the delegation to shanghai.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by chi peng-fei, minister, and ho ying, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; chen chien, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of departments concerned hsiao peng, huang ching-hsi, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun and hu wei-hsin; and a crowd of more than 3,000.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and rwanda and was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. when minister augusthin munyaneza and the other rwandan guests bade farewell to the crowd, people beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets. young people in colourful costumes danced to gay music. the crowd shouted slogans expressing the hope that the friendship between the people of china and rwanda and the friendly relations between the two countries would grow constantly.

diplomatic envoys to china of african countries were at the airport.

the rwandan delegation made a brief stop-over in shanghai and left the city this afternoon. it was seen off at shanghai airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chang yi-ai, chang ching-piao and yeh chang-ming, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

tunisian minister of youth and sports ahmed chtourou gave a reception thursday evening for the visiting chinese table tennis delegation, according to a report from tunis.

present at the reception were mohamed kamoun, director of the office of the minister of youth and sports; monamed beji, director of the youth department, and abdel ranman klibi, director of planning and foreign affairs, of the ministry of youth and sports; habib berhouma, president of the tunisian table tennis federation; and tunisian table tennis players.

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Table Tennis Players Hold Friendly Matches in Tunis

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

friendly matches were played between chinese and tunisian table tennis players thursday evening at tunis' olympic gymnasium, according to a report from the tunisian capital.

tunisia's fezzani, gratda and debbab played against china's lin yung-hsuen, wei tieh-sheng and liu jung-nai.

after the matches, the chinese players played exhibition matches in men's singles, women's singles and men's doubles.

the good sportsmanship and skill displayed by the players of the two countries won repeated applause from the spectators.

among the spectators were ahmed chtourou, minister of youth and sports; mohamed kamoun, director of the office of the minister of youth and sports; monamed beji, director of the youth department, and abdel rahman klibi, director of planning and foreign affairs, of the ministry of youth and sports; and habib berhouma, president of the tunisian table tennis federation.

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng and other diplomatic envoys in tunis also watched the matches.

after the matches, minister ahmed chtourou received the chinese table tennis delegation and had a friendly conversation with the chinese players.

the chinese table tennis delegation visited bizerta on june 21 where it was received by the mayor and warmly welcomed by the local people. the chinese players had friendly matches with the local players in mixed teams.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Tanzanian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met with r.s. wambura, ambassador of the united republic of tanzania to china, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, ho kung-kai, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs, and staff members tang wen-sheng, li heng, chen pan-nien and liang yin-chu.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Kissinger and His Party Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president on national security affairs, and his party of eleven members left here by special plane on the morning of june 23 for home via shanghai. among the members of his party were alfred le s. jenkins, john h. holdridge, winston lord, commander jonathan t. howe, john d. negroponte and richard h. solomon. they returned to washington on the morning of june 24 (peking time).

seeing them off at peking airport were: foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, assistant foreign ministers chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, and ma jen-hui, han hsu, wang hsiao-yi, chien ta-yung, chi chao-chu and tang wen-sheng.

chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, accompanied dr. kissinger and his party to shanghai.

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

premier chou en-lai of the people's republic of china and other chinese officials held discussions with dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs and his party from june 19 to 23, 1972. the talks were extensive, earnest and frank. they consisted of concrete consultations to promote the normalization of retations between the two countries, and an exchange of views on issues of common interest.

both sides agreed on the usefulness of these consultations which were foreseen in the sino-u.s. joint communique of february 1972, and on the desirability of continuing them.

Dr. Yang Chen-ning Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

dr. yang chen-ning, chinese physicist of american nationality, arrived here by train this afternoon.

he was greeted at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned and his friends, including yueh tai-heng, fang hsiao, chu yung-hsing, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, teng chia-hsien, hsu lu-hsi, huang kun and huang wan; and mr. yang's relatives, tu yu-ming and his wife.

TRADE MISSION

Vice Chairman of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1972)

Li Chuan, vice-chairman of the China Council for the promotion of international trade, returned here by air today after visiting Mexico and attending international fairs in France and Poland. He was leader of the delegation of the China Council for the promotion of international trade that visited Mexico, leader of the Chinese exhibition group to the 1972 Paris fair, and leader of the Chinese exhibition group to the Poznan internationat fair.

He was greeted at the airport by leading members of the council and other organizations concerned Li Hsi-fu, Peng Chin-po and Tao Ta-chao.

Present were Guillermo Corona Munoz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican embassy, Robert Sanson, commercial counsellor of the French embassy, and Bronislaw Stawinski, commercial attache of the Polish embassy.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 7, 1972 No. 5169

****
* NATIONAL *
****

FILM REVIEWS

Pour All Emotions into Portrayal of Heroes

- In praise of the color film of the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Ode to the Dragon River"

by

Ch'ang Ying (长缨)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 25, 1972)

From the high plane of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and guided by the principle of "three prominences" (prominence to positive characters among all characters, prominence to heroic characters among positive characters, prominence to the main heroic character among the heroic characters), the color film of the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Ode to the Dragon River" successfully puts on the screen heroic character Chiang Shui-ying, a brilliant example of makers of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Effectively put into focus is the theme of the Communist style. Marked results of "back-to-the-stage but surpassing-the-stage" are achieved.

One feature of the film "Ode to the Dragon River" is that while calling into full play the cinematographic art of expression in projecting the main heroic character Chiang Shui-ying, it not only gives a positive portrayal in a prominent way of Chiang Shui-ying's consciousness of line struggle and her lofty Communist style but also shows no neglect for other heroic characters in their presentation. Nor does it make light of the negative characters in their portrayal. It takes the two [the positive and negative characters] as an effective means to provide a contrasting prop for the main heroic character.

In projecting the main heroic character, we should put in the primary place the positive portrayal of the main heroic character's lofty ideological make-up and heroic acts. Only by insisting on this and bringing into active play various artistic means of expression and highlighting the main heroic character from various angles can we make a clear distinction between the important and the unimportant, highlight the key points and correctly embody the "three-prominence" principle of creation.

From beginning to end, the film attaches primary importance to the emotion-charged positive portrayal of Chiang Shui-ying. For instance, the opening scene for Chiang Shui-ying in the film is elaborately designed. Assigned the "river-damming and drought-relieving" fighting task in the hsien, Chiang Shui-ying hurried home in a speedboat. The first medium-close view of her turning around to show her face after alighting from the boat to get ashore leaves a profound impression on the audience. Then the camera backs away and shows her in full view. Her stout fighting will is conveyed through her effective gesturing hands. The flexible maneuvering of the lens swinging from one extreme to another and backward and forward, bobbing up and down matches her singing of a snatch from a song, "In fighting, just as man's thinking changes so the face of the earth changes." Effectively brought into focus is Chiang Shui-ying's revolutionary fervor. Meanwhile, the lens sweeps upward to catch her standing on an elevated part of the bank with an endless range of clear-cut and sharply-contoured green hills, big trees, crops and lawns for a setting, forming a high degree of unity of expression, song, actions and the beneficial effects of scenery and music. The heroic image of Chiang Shui-ying catches our eye at the opening scene, sharp and clear.

In the positive depiction of the main heroic characters, the most important point is to set their portrayal in the sharpest clash of contradictions and develop their heroic character and heroic acts through the sharp clash of contradictions.

The scene, "A Sluice Gate Interlude," climaxes the sharp struggle between Chiang Shui-ying's lofty Communist style and Li Chih-t'ien's departmentalist thinking. In this scene, the film calls into full play the means of expression of the cinematographic art and gives positive prominence to the main heroic character Chiang Shui-ying with the maximum of attention. When Li Chih-t'ien succumbed to selfishness and fell into the trap of the hidden class enemy and abruptly dashed up to the sluice gate to "close the sluice gate and cut the water supply" over the objections of A Chien-po, Chiang Shui-ying popped into view on the bridge thwarting Li Chih-t'ien's attempt in time. With the lens turned upward from below, Chiang Shui-ying standing high on the hump of the bridge was set off to advantage in a shot giving the impression of great power or authority. Such a device lends weight to every word of the line of the song intoned by her, "Shutting the sluice gate to cut off the water supply is an act of the utmost importance." It has the effect of bringing Taishan crashing down. An effective expression was given to Chiang Shui-ying's lofty Communist style of taking the interests of the greatest majority of people as a starting point with the whole situation in mind.

Then the two were presented as joined in a furious battle of ideas. Because Li Chih-t'ien wrongly took Chiang Shui-ying to task, the conflict of contradictions reached its highest pitch. The sight of a fellow fighter dropping out of line gave Chiang Shui-ying great pain. Starting with a close-up, the film shows her profound proletarian feelings finding expression in education and help for Li Chih-t'ien. Like spectacular massive torrents that come pouring down to hit home, that lengthy spoken line and the lines of an important song, "Fight bravely for emancipation of humanity throughout one's life," strike at one's heart-strings. In this big scene, Chiang Shui-ying all the while occupies the center of the screen while Li Chih-t'ien stands on the sidelines, as far as pictorial composition is concerned.

Where montage is concerned, fragmentation is cut to a minimum to maintain an emotional continuity and also two sharply contrasted scenes are given fullest play in highlighting Chiang Shui-ying's revolutionary fervor and depicting Li Chih-t'ien's emotional reaction under Chiang Shui-ying's education.

Thus, in the conflict of contradictions, Chiang Shui-ying is always placed in a positive position. After Li Chih-t'ien at last wakes up, the scene of Chiang Shui-ying leading him up the stone steps of the embankment to tell him to look ahead is at all times fixed and unchanging. Only through the action of characters in the film is the range broadened step by step and broadened with every step climbed. Such a method of approach serves to make the audience feel that under Chiang Shui-ying's correct leadership, Li Chih-t'ien's horizons have gradually widened. The artistic effect of a harmonious scene is achieved.

Prominence for the main heroic characters does not mean involving them in all major and minor contradictions and in all good deeds. With prominence of the main heroic characters taken as a prerequisite, it is also very important to provide a contrasting prop for the main heroic character in an oblique way through the portrayal of other positive characters. "Ode to the Dragon River" does not give a direct portrayal of Chiang Shui-ying's struggle with the spontaneous capitalist forces represented by Ch'ang Fu. This struggle finds expression through the struggle between A Chien-po and Ch'ang Fu.

In the film, A Chien-po praises Chiang Shui-ying's various advanced deeds and heroic acts and refutes a spoken line of great length and a snatch of a song from Ch'ang Fu blasting Chiang Shui-ying. It is quite a success where the use of the camera is concerned. Starting with a close-up view of A Chien-po scolding Ch'ang Fu angrily, the camera managed two sets of interrelated and instantly successful scenes in harmony with the presentation of the spoken line and the lines of a song. To maintain continuity concerning the emotions of the characters, fragmentary scenes are minimized. Given the flexible use of the camera moving backward and forward, up and down, a string of reproachful words bursting from A Chien-po's mouth in quick succession have the compelling and irresistible effect of the tumbling flow of the Yangtze River. Ch'ang Fu lowered his head in shame.

Meanwhile, to give expression to the emotions of the characters in all their nuances, joining the two scenes involving A Chien-po's spoken line and her song was a medium-range view combining preparations for the presentation of A Chien-po's song and the proper reflection of Ch'ang Fu's emotional changes. As far as the composition of the picture is concerned, A Chien-po occupies the center while Ch'ang Fu crouches at one side with lowered head. Thus, with one towering over the other and one the dominating figure and the other the overshadowed figure, the proper atmosphere of the proletarian revolution is made to overwhelm the evil bourgeois trend. Not only is an effective expression given to the struggle between A Chien-po and Ch'ang Fu but also a very good foundation is laid for Chiang Shui-ying's defiance of hardships and her return at night to patrol the embankment. When Ch'ang Fu against A Chien-po's advice pushed open the door of Chiang Shui-ying's home calling out her name, there came the sound of Chiang Shui-ying's answer from a source not shown in the picture. Then Chiang Shui-ying, A Lien and others were shown on the site of the dam. It turned out that she had not stayed at home for rest but had plunged deep into the forefront of struggle.

Thus, through the struggle between A Chien-po and Ch'ang Fu and through a contrast between Ch'ang Fu's selfishness and Chiang Shui-ying's selflessness, Chiang Shui-ying's image receives an effective boost. Also, in the scene "Struggle At the Site of the Kiln," at a time when Chiang Shui-ying and A Kang were having a sharp conflict over the problem of "putting out the fire and removing firewood," Hsiao Hung from back of the hill sent up baskets to Lanchiang brigade. The view was first shot from long range. To emphasize the presentation of Hsiao Hung's acts and spoken lines with his appreciation of the value of water, the composition of the picture first gave him a properly prominent place with only a few fragmentary scenes so as not to distract the eyes of the audience.

Then, with Chiang Shui-ying and Hsiao Hung at the center, the long range view slowly zeroes into a medium close-up of the upper body of Chiang Shui-ying with her singing a song, "The sight of baskets conjures up the picture of relatives craving water." Through the portrayal of Hsiao Hung, Chiang Shui-ying's idea is expressed in an oblique way as one representing general interests to be compatible with the fundamental wishes of the broad masses. Thus, when the film presented Chiang Shui-ying receiving the baskets from the hands of Hsiao Hung and further showed her deeply moved facial expression in an upper-body view, a profound artistic impact was produced. With the main heroic character as the focus, the serious depiction of other heroic characters will not only leave the portrayal of heroic characters unimpaired but will also have the artistic effect of "making something more noticeable by contrast." Contrasted with other heroic characters, the main heroic character appears more prominent and more towering.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is also necessary to depict negative figures but their portrayal can only be to enhance the bright outlook of the whole." Proletarian heroic characters always display their heroic traits in the fierce struggle with counter-revolutionary forces. Therefore, contrasting negative characters, with the main heroic character is a principle that must be followed in proletarian literature and art creation. In this respect, the film is also a success.

In the scene "Sacrificing a Pawn to Save the Castle," hidden class enemy Huang Kuo-chung availed himself of Li Chih-t'ien's departmentalist thinking to incite the latter's opposition to "dam up the river to divert water for others' benefit." An effective blow from Chiang Shui-ying smashed his plot. In the portrayal of the struggle between Chiang Shui-ying and Huang Kuo-chung, the film combines firmly depicting good overwhelming evil with attention to fully exposing the sinister and cunning features of the class enemy. In this film, Kuang Kuo-chung is at all times placed in a dimly lit background or at one corner while Chiang Shui-ying is put in a brightly lit foreground, a sharp contrast formed between the bright and the dark, the foreground and the background. When Chiang Shui-ying vigilantly flung at him the words "you are very familiar with the hill behind!", the scene was followed up with a view showing Huang Kuo-chung's expression of embarrassment and astonishment. All this made the depiction of Huang Kuo-chung an effectively contrasting prop for Chiang Shui-ying, amplifying her alertness with respect to the enemy.

* * *

A Song Praising Proletarian Internationalism

- An impression of the color film based on the revolutionary modern Peking opera "On the Docks"

by

Fang Yen (方 演) and Liu Tsung-ming (刘宗明)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 25, 1972)

With class struggle as a lever and through the story of the dock workers of Shanghai who are filled with revolutionary enthusiasm in smashing the class enemy's various plots and schemes and successfully accomplishing a foreign-aid assignment, the color film "On the Docks," based on a revolutionary modern Peking opera of the same title, projects the towering images of Fang Hai-chen and other proletarian heroic characters and fervently sings the praise of the lofty internationalist aspirations of our working class and its high consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Seeing this film gives us ideological and political line education.

Fang Hai-chen is a brilliant typical example of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. She is imbued with the great ambition of serving the people of China and the people of the whole world completely and thoroughly and a high degree of consciousness of faithful implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The proletarian internationalist spirit is a red thread running through her heroic nature. In the portrayal of Fang Hai-chen's heroic image, the film uses various means of cinematographic art and vigorously sets off from different angles her great internationalist aspirations and her lofty thinking and character.

At its beginning, the film follows up the singing of the solemn and majestic "Internationale" with a thriving and bustling scene on the socialist docks: The dazzling glitter of sunshine reflected in the rushing currents of the river; myriads of boats and vessels draped with fluttering red flags; hoists and cranes at work and an endless flow of traffic; an iron tower draped with the slogan "Long live the general line" towering sky-high and a giant propaganda picture voicing support for the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples looming large as life. Then comes a special scene shot from below: a massive wooden case containing machines for export marked with "Made in the Chinese People's Republic" moving across the sky. These few simple strokes of the pen incisively and concisely underline the era and environment in which Fang Hai-chen is placed and the profound internationalist significance of dock work "closely linked to the changing world situation through every package and every parcel."

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Those people who have won revolutionary victory should help those people struggling for emancipation--this is our internationalist obligation." Secretary Fang Hai-chen of the Party branch who started out as a coal worker not only has a profound understanding of Chairman Mao's directives but acts on them to the letter

and sets an example for others. When finding export wheat left out in the open, Fang Hai-chen precisely points out, "This is foreign-aid supply that permits not the least negligence. Hurry to carry it to the warehouse!" When finding glass fiber mixed into loose-packed parcels, she is anxiety itself. "The political impact carries all the weight in the world." She decides to arouse the masses to trace the matter to its origin. Warehouses are ransacked and rummaged through, Fang Hai-chen, the picture of resolution and calm, says, "Internationalist obligations must be fulfilled as part of our responsibility to the end!" Her firm fighting oath, her poise and expression overflowing with confidence bear eloquent testimony to her high sense of political responsibility toward internationalist obligations and her solemn and serious conscientious work style. On hearing the good news of the timely sailing of the outgoing vessel bringing with it the profound friendship of the Chinese people, she held her head up to the glorious morning sunshine, a cable in hand, abandoning herself to an unusual state of excitement. .....This interlude and others, this episode and others convey in a moving way Fang Hai-chen's profound internationalist spirit of "sharing the same will with" the revolutionary people of the whole world.

In the scene "Soaring Ambitions," Fang Hai-chen's proletarian internationalist spirit is especially given full expression. To steer dock worker Wang Hsiao-ch'iang's offspring onto the right road, in the important aria, "Be Loyal to the People and the Party," Fang Hai-chen citing the brave and epic history of struggle of the Chinese working class inspires Wan Hsiao-ch'iang's effort to carry on his predecessors' unfinished cause and serve the Chinese people and the people of the world thoroughly and completely.

When the song brings her to "How much martyrs blood soaks through the soil of this dock!" the scene moves slowly from a near view to a close-up, to the accompaniment of rhythmic music haunting and slow: Fang Hai-chen's eyes are filled with tears. This close-up not only gives expression to Fang Hai-chen's profound concern for thousands upon thousands of revolutionary martyrs but also conveys her revolutionary firmness in tracing the trail stained with the blood of martyrs to communism, her mind imbued with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Thereafter, Fang Hai-chen again draws on the heroic deeds of internationalist fighters of today as a source of enlightenment and guidance to Wan Hsiao-ch'iang to impress on him the need of staying glued to the dock and yet looking far out over the world. From the passage of a song, "Mao Tse-tung's thought is carried with the East wind," Fang Hai-chen sang out soulfully and feelingly, "The whole world is rising in revolution and the awakened people are sharing the same will."

At this time, on the screen appears a deeply significant "blank" scene: Outside the arched gate of the class struggle education exhibition hall the east gives a hint of dawn; opposite the bank a neon-lit poster "Long live Chairman Mao" glitters and dazzles. Breaking into such a setting and atmosphere is a moving and stirring bit of a song "With the East wind is carried Mao Tse-tung's thought" sung by Fang Hai-chen hidden somewhere in

the background. Here a close harmony between the background and the music, between the aroused feelings and the scene is achieved to convey the tremendous power of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is closely followed by singing from "Iron soldiers emerge in the flames of fire" to "This is true to the cherished great ambitions of revolutionaries in the bloom of youth!" The scene widens from a near view to a full view, to end up finally in a medium-range view to the strains of the "Internationale": Streaked with the first lights of dawn, Fang Hai-chen looks affectionately at Han Hsiao-ch'iang who is held in the grip of churning emotions. The whole scene is afire with life and force in conveying Fang Hai-chen's revolutionary fervor and her soaring ambition of dedication to the world revolution.

The practice of proletarian internationalism is a process of violent struggle between two classes. With class struggle as a lever, the film through an acute and complicated struggle between Fang Hai-chen and hidden enemy Ch'ien Shou-wei gives expression to Fang Hai-chen's keen revolutionary vigilance and high sense of political responsibility toward internationalism in a prominent way.

Fang Hai-chen is a proletarian vanguard fighter armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" makes her realize that "in the Pacific Ocean there is no peace; in the docks of Shanghai there is no shelter from the wind." The tocsin of class struggle is ringing forever in her ears. She is adept in applying the class analysis viewpoint to observing and analyzing everything and detecting problems and enemy intentions in seemingly ordinary but actually extraordinary phenomena.

After the appearance of a series of extraordinary phenomena on the docks such as a shock effort diverted to North Europe-bound vessels, the exposure of wheat to the open air, the entangling of transportation lines, etc., before the outbreak of a thunder storm, the film presents in two successive close-up views the expression of vigilance that shows in Fang Hai-chen's eyes.

The first is at the start of the film when loading and unloading team leader Ch'ao Chen-shan tricked by Ch'ien Shou-wei, suggests holding up the shipment of aid-Africa seed rice to direct shock efforts toward North Europe-bound vessels on the eve of a raging wind storm. Ch'ao Chen-shan believes that Ch'ien Shou-wei knows nothing about the approaching storm but Fang Hai-chen flings the question at him, "How come? He doesn't know?" In this close-up view, we clearly see Fang Hai-chen's look of amazement. Her questioning and the look of puzzlement in her eyes give expression to Fang Hai-chen's penetrating political insight and the piercing mind that distinguishes her character.

The second is that after a foul-up of the transportation lines by Ch'ien Shou-wei, Ma Hung-liang suggests to Fang Hai-chen that during the Resist-US and Aid-Korea War a similar act of sabotage took place in the transfer office. With her soliloquy "Oh, the transfer office?", the camera bursts

into a close-up view. The radiant glow of her eyes and the rapt and thoughtful look of her face conjure up the picture of one occupied with a penetrating class analysis of a collection of isolated phenomena.

These two close-up scenes rounding each other out give emphasis and prominence to Fang Hai-chen's strong regard for class struggle and her sharp eyes for the wind of change. They also provide an effective prop for an important song sung by Fang Hai-chen, "With the raging wind and rain storm comes an additional source of enthusiasm for fighting."

In the 4-minute-long sequence connected with "With the raging wind and rain storm comes an additional source of fighting enthusiasm," the film varies with different angles and different scenes to maintain the integral continuity of the singing of an aria and brings into prominent play the emotions in singing. When Fang Hai-chen comes to "loose-packed parcels and letters that request a transfer," the full-range view gives place to a close-up, a calm and solemn look in her face. Her turbulent state of mind in the face of a highly portentious class struggle situation is given expression. Then on a sustained note of the song "It provokes one to deep thinking," unfolds a close-up view. The shimmering gleam of her eyes and their penetrating look give the impression of one associating two seemingly unrelated things from the viewpoint of class struggle.

When it comes to singing "In my mind thoughts are churning in a whirl. An alarm bell keeps ringing unceasingly," the camera breaks into a medium-range view: A picture of emotion, Fang Hai-chen dominates the center of the screen with her heartfelt impression born of the unqualified greatness of the Party's basic line for the whole period of socialism personally worked out by Chairman Mao after a review of the checkered history and a face-to-face brush with the reality of class struggle! Then and there she shows herself full of fight and emotion. In this highly agitated frame of mind, she sings, "With the raging wind and storm comes an additional source of fighting enthusiasm." At this time,a near-range view shows her tilting up her head to look far beyond, a firm and determined look in her eyes. Conjured up is the picture of a green pine in the teeth of a raging rainstorm and a petrel flying its way through banks of clouds. This lengthy sequence prominently shows Fang Hai-chen's deep understanding of the Party's basic line and her undying loyalty to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Just as a red flag flutters gracefully in the roaring wind so a green pine towers luxuriantly in the pelting rain. In the scene "Rummage through the Warehouse" and the battle joined between Fang Hai-chen and Ch'en Shou-wei by means of an alternation between shots taken with the lens turned downward and upward, a contrast between different angles and the contract of slow with quick rhythm, the film further highlights Fang Hai-chen's revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and being good at fighting. When Ch'ien Shou-wei gives himself away by saying, "I'm in daily touch with the meteorological station," Fang Hai-chen goes up the stone steps to pin the enemy down, throwing in his face the question, "The news of the storm is already known by you then?"

At this moment, a flash of lightning accompanied by a shattering clap of thunder shatters the quiet of the night, Fang Hai-chen towers large as life on the stone steps, her eyes agleam and dazzling, with Ch'ien Shou-wei crouching in one corner, overcome with fear. Then over-poweringly Fang Hai-chen goes down the steps boiling with rage to press increasingly closer to give Ch'ien Shou-wei a good scolding for his plot to sabotage the foreign-aid task. Ch'ien Shou-wei is left tongue-tied and helpless. In a switch to a close-up, Fang Hai-chen gives a chuckle and mockingly says, "You have been busy all day long. Go home for a rest!" The double entendre declares the thorough bankruptcy of Ch'ien Shou-wei's counter-revolutionary plot. This sequence, clear-cut and sharply-outlined, with its ups and downs and step-to-step build-up to a climax, gives an effective expression to Fang Hai-chen's burning hatred and contempt for the class enemy and her wise and alert tactics toward the class enemy and her invincible revolutionary strength.

Just as a tree has its roots and water has its source, Fang Hai-chen's broad internationalist aspirations and her high class struggle and line struggle consciousness come from the Party's leadership, from the nurturing of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and from the conscientious study of the Party's basic line in practice. In presenting the wellspring of Fang Hai-chen's wisdom and strength, the film has a "blank" sequence designed for the one-and-a-half-minute spell of music preceding the scene "Mobilization for Fighting": A far-flung view marked with scudding murky clouds, bolts of lightning, claps of thunder and pouring rain. Then another view appears with rain giving way to a clear sky daubed with tufts of milky cloud and a sun breaking through to illuminate the green cassia trees with falling raindrops shimmering in its glitter.

Then a scene follows with a rainbow stretching across a blue sky. Finally, a bright red-covered communique of the 10th plenary session of the 8th CCP Committee is shown in Fang Hai-chen's hand. With the end of the music, a scene slowly emerges with Fang Hai-chen poring over the communique on the table. These scenes are pregnant with significance and thought-provoking. Is not the abrupt change in the weather symbolic of the vicissitudes of class struggle? Is not the dazzling red glow of a rainbow symbolic of the shining brilliance of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism put forward by Chairman Mao at the 10th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee?

These remarkable and colorful scenes combine with the fresh and brilliant singing in between scenes and the bracing and flowing music to put into focus an image of Fang Hai-chen's inner world: Thanks to the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Fang Hai-chen remains clear-minded and sharp-eyed in the welter of complex class struggle; thanks to the nurturing with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, she is overflowing with vim and vigor in the sharp and complex struggle

The color film based on the revolutionary modern Peking opera "On the Docks" spells out a song singing the praise of the proletarian internationalist spirit. The shining image of its heroine Fang Hai-chen will effectively encourage us to stick to our posts with the motherland in mind and the whole world in view and forge ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

* * *

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Promote the Development of Rural Medical and Public Health Work

- Shuni hsien of Peking municipality adopted effective measures to do a good job in operating communal public health clinics

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 25, 1972)

(According to NCNA, June 24, 1972) The Party committee of Shuni hsien, Peking municipality, conscientiously implements Chairman Mao's instructions "Place the emphasis of medical and public health work in rural areas," adopts effective measures, realistically steps up the establishment of communal public health clinics or hospitals and vigorously promotes the development of rural medical and public health work throughout the hsien.

Since 1969 the Shuni hsien Party committee has begun grasping the establishment of communal public health clinics vigorously. Education and public health groups are extensively established in the communes and rural medical and public health organizations are perfected. In the meantime, a backbone force has been sent to communal public health clinics to strengthen leadership. Communal public health clinics strengthen their education of the medical personnel in ideology and the political line and lead them in repudiating the revisionist line of public health work of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i by centering the repudiation around the question of whom do we serve and seriously reading Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books and studying Chairman Mao's instructions on sanitary work. They have also eliminated the remnant poison of "emphasizing cities but neglecting the countryside," "emphasizing treatment but neglecting prevention," "emphasizing Western medicine but neglecting Chinese medicine," etc.

The broad masses of medical personnel realize that to render or not to render scrupulous medical service to the poor and lower-middle peasants is a reflection of the struggle between the two world outlooks and the two lines. After understanding is elevated, they resolve to render better service to the poor and lower-middle peasants and contribute their efforts to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of public health. Medical personnel are going deep into the production brigades to render medical and preventive service together with "barefoot doctors." They also work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to collect and grow medicinal herbs and helped the latter with their harvesting and planting during busy farming seasons. Meanwhile, the poor and lower-middle peasants recall sufferings in the old society for them and educate them deeply as well as change their way of thinking and their feeling gradually.

Once an old poor peasant suffering from a special kind of haemorrhage came to the public health clinic of Changhuai commune. The patient was old and weak and the medical personnel there had never handled this illness before. In the past, they would have transferred the patient

to the hsien hospital. But this time, they had a profound class feeling toward the patient and restored health to this patient after 16 days and nights of scrupulous care and treatment.

As Shuni hsien steps up education in ideology and the political line, it also pays attention to strengthening the technical force of communal public health clinics. It helps the clinics to increase their medical equipment and the medical personnel to elevate their medical standards. Beginning from 1969, the hsien Party committee transferred over one quarter of the medical personnel from the hsien hospital to communal public health clinics and furnished them with a group of medical school graduates. The hsien Party committee also instructed the hsien hospital to help communal public health clinics to train their existing medical personnel systematically. During the period between 1970 and the present, the hsien hospital has helped the communal public health clinics to set up a surgical clinic, a gynaecological clinic, a clinic of internal medicine, and a radiological clinic as well as study classes for the repair of medical equipment. The hsien also gradually furnished communal public health clinics with X-ray machines, refrigerators and some surgical equipment and equipment for examination according to their technical ability.

The hsien Party committee's vigorous strengthening of its leadership over rural public health work has changed the appearance of the communal public health clinics and markedly elevated their medical standard. Now these clinics have assumed the responsibility of training "barefoot doctors" for the production brigades and of helping them to consolidate and develop medical service and to develop patriotic public health movements centering around the elimination of pests and diseases.

The grasping of the link of communal public health clinics by Shuni hsien Party committee pushed the rural medical service here into further development. Now a medical network has taken shape in which every production team throughout the hsien has its public health workers, every production brigade has its cooperative medical station and every commune has its public health clinic in addition to the hsien hospital at the capital. A mass movement of patriotic public health has also been developed and public health throughout the hsien is improving incessantly. Illness among the commune members has been reduced and their health conditions have been improving. This better enabled them to throw themselves into the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production.

* * *

Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region Steps Up the Establishment of Communal Public Health Clinics

- Consolidate and develop cooperative medicine; energetically train public health personnel at the basic level

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 25, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanning, June 24, 1972) In the course of implementing Chairman Mao's great directive of "Placing the emphasis of medical and public health work in rural areas," leadership organizations at various levels in Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region grasped the strengthening, perfection, and elevation of communal public health clinics as an important job and made these clinics important rural bases for the prevention and treatment of diseases, the consolidation and development of cooperative medicine and the training of medical personnel at the basic level. This promotes the development of rural medical service.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous region have seriously summed up the experience in the struggle between the two lines on the medical and public health front, energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist public health line of "emphasizing cities but neglecting the countryside," and raised the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and medical personnel in line struggle.

They have adopted measures on this basis to strengthen realistically the leadership over rural medical and public health work and employed large numbers of medical personnel and use large quantities of material to strengthen communal public health departments. Beginning from 1968, a total of over 5,400 medical workers in the region have settled in the countryside and worked in 726 communal public health clinics. In the meantime, dical personnel sent by fraternal areas to support the autonomous region as well as over 80 percent of the graduates of medical schools and institutes were assigned to work in communal public health clinics. At present public health clinics are established in every one of the 1,004 rural communes in the autonomous region and the number of medical personnel has been more than doubled as compared with that of 1965 before the cultural revolution. The ratio of the total number of medical personnel in the countryside to the total number of medical personnel in the entire autonomous region has risen from 32.5 percent of the past to 54 percent.

Ninety percent of the outlay in capital construction for public health in the autonomous region was used for rural public health service. Investment in capital construction for rural public health in 1971 was increased by 14 times as compared with that of 1965. Various localities also give first priority to the supplying of drugs and medical equipment to rural areas. At present, cooperative medicine has been realized in about 60

percent of the production brigades in the autonomous region. In the meantime, over 28,000 "barefoot doctors" of various nationalities and over 130,000 production team public health personnel have been trained.

As rural medical and public health service develops, medical and public health conditions in areas inhabited by minority nationalities such as Chuang, Yao, Miao, etc., have been improving markedly. During the past few years, the number of public health personnel in public health clinics in areas such as Paise and Hoch'ih has been doubled or even tripled as compared with that of 1965. In the meantime, medical equipment and hospital beds have been increased. This makes it possible not only to treat common diseases but also to handle difficult and serious diseases promptly.

In Paise area the public health clinic of Yühung commune, Lingyün hsien, inhabited by Chuang nationality people, has 25 medical workers as well as patients' wards. In 1971 the clinic successfully performed 24 surgical operations including Caesarean operation, hysterectomy, removal of uterine tumor, correction of deformation of the neck, etc., and saved more than 100 gravely ill patients. In Hoch'ih area more than half of the communal public health clinics have trained surgeons and increased their surgical equipment; as a result, they can now perform abdominal and other common surgical operations.

In order to do a better job in medical and public health work at the basic level in the countryside, Party committees at various levels in the autonomous region instructed communal public health clinics to consider it one of their principal tasks to consolidate and develop cooperative medicine, to train "barefoot doctors" and public health workers that stay on their production posts, and to actively develop mass movements such as public health propaganda, mass treatment and mass prevention and hygiene for women and infants, etc.

Many communal public health clinics, as they perform routine medical and public health work, also regularly dispatch medical personnel deep into the basic level to develop mass prevention and mass treatment work, to help solve problems encountered in the development of cooperative medicine and to promote the consolidation and development of cooperative medicine.

Medical personnel of Tuan commune, Tuan Yao nationality autonomous hsien, go deep into mountain villages to develop combination of Chinese and Western medicine and popularization of Chinese herb medicines. They have attained good results in the prevention and treatment of diseases and promoted the consolidation of cooperative medicine.

Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in Kwangsi pay great attention to the strengthening of education of rural medical and public health personnel in ideology and line and to lead them in humbly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, in voluntarily remolding their world outlook and in establishing the idea of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly.

Many medical workers fear neither hardship nor fatigue in the course of their work, settle down in the countryside, actively render medical and health service to commune members of various nationalities, contributing to the improvement of medical and public health conditions in the countryside and to the defense of the people's health. As a result, they are greatly praised by the masses.

* * *

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctor in Central China Village Wins Praise from Peasants for Devoted Service

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 26, 1972)

chou yung-liang, a barefoot doctor in central china's honan province, is praised by the local people for his whole-hearted service. working in the tayangchuang production brigade in ningling county he follows the example of the late dr. norman bethune, a canadian whose internationalist spirit and service to the chinese people's revolutionary cause were immortalized in an article by chairman mao. chou yung-liang shows warm-heartedness toward the people, works hard to improve his skill and faithfully follows chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical work. he has helped improve the village's medical service.

he began as health worker in a production team in 1964. his work then was to purify well water, organize the peasants to eliminate mosquitoes and flies, and other public health work. in the spring of 1966, the poor and lower-middle peasants recommended him to be the physician of the production brigade which embraces several production teams. his experience in treating patients was limited and he was afraid that he could not do the work well.

the brigade party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants knew what was on his mind. to encourage him, they joined him in studying chairman mao's brilliant articles "serve the people" and "in memory of norman bethune". they told him how the working people in the village had suffered from poverty and disease under reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation. the village with a population of 500 to 600 people at that time did not have a single drug store nor a doctor. an outbreak of cholera took a toll of 70 lives one year. this was a profound education to chou yung-liang. it aroused his proletarian feelings for the working people and enhanced his determination to do the work well. with the help of the brigade party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, he started the brigade's clinic.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare" and "we can learn what we did not know", he carefully observed other doctors' clinical experience, sometimes walking four kilometres to the commune's hospital for consultations. using an acupuncture diagram, he practised needling on his own body to feel the stimulation.

he went among the masses to solicit local tested prescriptions and collected medicinal herbs himself. he tested the herbs he collected to determine their properties so as to control the dosage. abdominal distention due to indigestion was common in the village. the barefoot doctor made rounds of nearby villages to collect folk-tested prescriptions. but the three he collected were not effective enough. he prepared a new medicine based on these and some other herbs, which proved very good.

thanks to his hard work and repeated practice, chou yung-liang has become a barefoot doctor who can treat more than 100 common and recurrent internal, surgical, gynaecological, pediatric, skin, ear, nose and throat ailments.

chou yung-liang noticed that elderly patients and serious cases were often carried to the health station by others. this, he thought, usually added to the discomfort of the patients and took manpower from production. so he decided to make regular rounds of the peasant families and the fields, bringing medicine right to the patients.

a commune member suffered from an abnormal growth of the heel bone and was unable to walk. chou yung-liang treated him at his home every day. one day he was caught in a downpour on his way to the patient's home, and the river was in spate. some people warned that crossing the river was dangerous and he might put-off the call. chou yung-liang refused, saying that a medical worker must always keep his patients in mind. he forded the stream and attended the patient as usual. after six weeks of treatment, the man was able to take part in productive labour again.

sleet fell several days on end one winter. back from his regular round of calls late one afternoon, chou yung-liang came down with a high fever, accompanied by a sore throat and aches all over his body. despite the sudden attack of tonsillitis, he picked up his medical kit and went out in the snow to visit a seriously ill peasant.

his clothes were covered by a layer of ice when he reached the patient's home. without warming himself up, chou yung-liang began to treat the patient. after he finished his work, promised to come the next day and then left, the family of the patient said with emotion: "yung-liang forgets himself for the sake of us peasants, his heart really beats as one with ours."

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

East China Hsien Has More Rural Power Stations

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 26, 1972)

chinhua county in east china's chekiang province has set up an electric network formed by 138 small and medium water power stations with a total generating capacity of 21,600 kilowatts, 140 times the pre-liberation figure. electricity supplied by the small power stations last year accounted for 92 per cent of the total consumed by the county for industrial and agricultural production and lighting.

the county is a rolling area with adequate rainfall and many brooks and streams. the rich water resources remained untapped under the rule of the reactionary kuomintang before liberation. organized into collective farming after liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants started building water conservancy projects and hydro-

electric power stations in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." the construction campaign spread throughout the county in 1958 under the guidance of the three great red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune.

after working hard for more than one year, the shuanglung people's commune completed a hilly reservoir with a storage capacity of 450,000 cubic metres, connected to a 1,600-metre-long pottery water-pipe, a 148-metre-long tunnel and a 2,600-metre-long winding irrigation ditch as well as a power station with a generating capacity of 512 kilowatts. chairman mao inspected the power station in 1960 and this inspired the people.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants followed chairman mao's teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and completed 73 small power stations, exceeding the total number built in the county before the cultural revolution.

in setting up power stations, the county used available materials and combined indigenous and modern methods. at the beginning when they had no cement, the people made a substitute; when they could not get an iron water turbine, they used a wooden one. the party organizations at various levels have trained more than 800 technical personnel who learned while working at construction sites.

the increase in power stations has promoted industrial and agricultural production and stepped up farm mechanization. a county without any modern industry before liberation, chinhua now has 147 industrial and mining enterprises producing iron and steel, coal, chemicals, machinery, cement, textiles, foodstuffs and medicines as well as motors, lathes and planers and water turbines. the water turbine plant was a repair shop which occasionally turned out wooden turbines. adhering to the principle "follow our own road in developing industry", the workers kept raising the plant's production and technical levels and they now turn out complete sets of power generating units and different types of turbines. the county now produces more than enough chemical fertilizer and cement to meet its own needs. ninetythree per cent of the county's arable land is under irrigation and there have been good harvests ten years running. both the yield of grain and cotton per hectare and the number of pigs have reached the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. with the setting up of more than 600 workshops, the processing of grain and fodder has been mechanized or semi-mechanized. electric ploughs and threshers are now in use.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Metallurgical Working Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

lin tse-sheng, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the albanian metallurgical working group led by veiz gjebero, vice-minister of construction.

present were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ma yi, a leading member of the first ministry of machine building.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

the albanian group arrived here yesterday when it was greeted at the airport by lin tse-sheng and han tsung-cheng.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese and Algerian Basketballers Play First Friendly Match in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jun. 25, 1972)

the chinese men's basketball team and the algerian national men's basketball team played their first friendly match in drareni stadium here yesterday evening to the warm applause of spectators.

among the spectators were s. mohamed, director of physical education and sports, and cherif hocine, deputy director of sports activities of schools and universities, of the ministry of youth and sports; ogba taieb, vice-president of the algerian basketball federation; zirmy, secretary-general of the federation; tayeb, chief of the national technical leadership of the federation; and responsible members of other sports departments.

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung was also present.

before the match began, players of the two countries exchanged team pennons and souvenirs.

the good sportsmanship and skill displayed by players of the two countries won the repeated applause of the spectators. an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples and sportsmen prevailed throughout the match.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Trade Delegation Arrives in Brussels

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1972)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade arrived in brussels by train on june 24 for a friendly visit, according to a brussels report. the visit is being made at the invitation of the office of external trade of belgium.

the delegation is led by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, with chen mu, vice-director general of the china national chemicals imports and exports cooperation as deputy leader.

it was welcomed at the station by r. venneman, vice-director general of the belgian office of external trade, rene dekkers, president of the belgium-china association, charles roger, president of the economic commission of the belgium-china association, and personages of belgian business circles.

chinese ambassador li lien-pi and commercial counsellor yen ju-tai and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese delegation arrived in belgium after a friendly visit to the netherlands.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Medical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1972)

a five-member burmese medical delegation led by doctor u saw mra aung arrived here today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

the guests were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of the medical circles of the chinese capital, including chu chao, ku hsiu-po and wang shu-tung.

lt. col. thet we, military attache, and u hla yi, second secretary, of the burmese embassy in china, were present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Physicists Arrive in Canada

(NCNA-English Edmonton, Jun. 25, 1972)

a group of physicists of the chinese academy of sciences arrived here yesterday as guests of the canadian association of physicists to attend the 1972 congress of the association scheduled for june 26-29.

the group was led by professor shih ju-wei, director of the institute of physics of the chinese academy of sciences.

the chinese physicists were warmly welcomed at the airport by dr. g.g. cloutier, president of the canadian association of physicists, dr. a.t. stewart, vice-president of the association and programme chairman of the 1972 congress, dr. costain, honorary secretary of treasury of the association, professor d.d. betts, chairman of the department of physics of the university of alberta, and leading members of the edmonton preparatory committee for the congress.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Peking Accords Rousing Welcome to Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mrs. Bandaranaike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, arrived in peking today on a state visit to china to a warm welcome from more than 100,000 people carrying red flags, waving bouquets, singing and dancing at the peking airport and along the route to the guest house.

in prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike's party are: dr. h.a. de s. gunasekera, secretary of the ministry of planning and employment; v.l.b. mendis, director-general of the ministry of defence and external affairs; dr. mackie ratwatte, private secretary to the prime minister; j. dhanapala, assistant secretary of the ministry of defence and external affairs; s.k. chandrasekera, assistant superintendent of police; and c. rajapakse, representative of the broadcasting corporation.

anura bandaranaike, son of prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, is also with the prime minister on the visit.

welcoming prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike at the airport were chou en-lai, premier; yeh chien-ying,

vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present was general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the people of sri lanka is a great people, with a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the people of china and sri lanka have a profound friendship between them from ancient times. the chinese people are delighted and inspired by the fact that prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike is visiting china at the invitation of the chinese government shortly after the setting up of the republic of sri lanka. the entire city of peking was today in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and sri lanka. the national flags of the republic of sri lanka and the people's republic of china, red flags and coloured pennants fluttered over a ten-kilometre boulevard in the city. big streamers over the boulevard and on high buildings read: "a warm welcome to prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike exclamation" "firmly support the people of sri lanka in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "firmly support the people of viet nam and other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "firmly support the just struggles of the peoples of the world exclamation"

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and the other distinguished guests from sri lanka stepped off the special plane at three p.m. premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying, vice-premier li hsien-nien and n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman kuo mo-jo went over and warmly shook hands with them. a schoolgirl presented the prime minister with a bouquet of flowers.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport flying the national flags of china and sri lanka. the national anthems of sri lanka and china were played. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and the militia.

the open car in which the prime minister of sri lanka and the chinese premier rode moved slowly past the welcoming crowds, who cheered "welcome, warm welcome exclamation" students of more than 40 nationalities from the central institute for nationalities and other people at the airport danced to the beating of drums. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike gave one of the students a basket of flowers she had brought with her from sri lanka. under a streamer reading "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka exclamation" in both sinhalese and chinese, hundreds of school children were jumping and cheering the distinguished guests. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike stepped down from the open car and shook hands with the children.

when the motorcade carrying the distinguished guests drove into the city proper, peking people lining the route cheered prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike riding in an open limousine in the company of premier chou en-lai. thousands upon thousands of people in their holiday best beat drums and cymbals, waved bouquets and coloured streamers and shouted slogans to greet the distinguisned guests from sri lanka. a thrilling scene of welcome and jubilation met the eye at tienanmen square in the heart of the city when the limousine carrying prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike drove past. holding flowers, the crowds on the reviewing stands spelt the word "welcome" in sinhalese and chinese. thousands of young men and women and artistes performed the dances of "women militia", "unity of the people of all nationalities" and "people of the world are sure to win" to gay music. in this way they expressed the profound sentiments of friendship of the chinese people for the sri lanka people and the hope that the friendship between the two peoples will develop continuously. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike happily waved to the welcoming crowds.

also at the airport to greet the sri lanka guests were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, chen mu-hua, li chiang, wang shu-sheng, hsiang chung-hua, wang kuo-chuan, teng tung-che, jen pu-chai, chien cheng-ying, chou fa-yen, li hsueh-shih, pan yu-hung, hsiao peng, hsu chin-chiang, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang hai-jung, yao hsiao-cheng, wang hai-ting, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng and han hsu; and chao pu-chu, a leading member of the buddhist association of china.

madame teng ying-chao greeted prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike at the guest house.

accompanying the distinguished guests from shanghai to peking were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang chen; ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, and his wife kuo feng; yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry; and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry. r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, and his wife arrived here by the same plane.

present at the airport were diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

when the prime minister of sri lanka and her party left shanghai this afternoon, they were given a warm send-off at the airport by ma tien-shui, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, including tu piao, wu chan-kuei, feng kuo-chu, huang tao, huang chin-hai and wei ming.

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and Other Chinese Leaders Meet Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai, premier, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, and her party in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

taking part in the meeting were anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister, and members of her party: dr. h.a. de s. gunasekera, v.l.b. mendis, dr. mackie ratwatte, j. dhanapala, s.k. chandrasekera and c. rajapakse. sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy were present.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned chi peng-fei, wu teh, fang yi, wang shu-sheng, hsiang chung-hua, nan nien-tung, chen mu-hua, li chiang, wang kuo-chuan, chien cheng-ying, wang hai-jung, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang chen, han hsu and yeh cheng-chang.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng were present.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

premier chou en-lai this evening gave a grand banquet warmly welcoming the visiting prime minister of the republic of sri lanka mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike. the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people.

attending were anura bandaranaike, son of prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and all members of the prime minister's party; r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of the republic of sri lanka to china, and his wife; and specialists and trainees of sri lanka in peking.

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife were present.

with the guests at the banquet were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the banquet hall of the great hall of the people was brightly lit this evening. the national flags of sri lanka and china hung side by side on the rostrum. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and the other distinguished guests from sri lanka were warmly applauded as they entered the hall in the company of the chinese leaders. the band played gay music to welcome them. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and sri lanka. premier chou en-lai and prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike made enthusiastic speeches which drew repeated applause. (full texts of their speeches to be released separately). after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of sri lanka and china.

amid warm applause, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike presented premier chou en-lai with a bunch of fresh orchid. she said this had been grown by a sri lanka girl who had asked her to present it to premier chou en-lai and the chinese youth.

chinese and sri lanka friends chatted and talked about friendship between the two countries. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the consolidation and constant development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and of the friendship between the two peoples. they wished constant new victories to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

also at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, chen mu-hua, han nien-lung, li chiang, wang kuo-chuan, teng tung-che, jen pu-chai, chien cheng-ying, chou fa-yen, li hsueh-shin, pan yu-hung, hsiao peng, hsu chin-chiang, yao hsiao-cheng, wang hai-jung, lin chia-mei, yu lin-chun, hsu han-ping, wang chen, wang hai-ting, ting kuo-yu, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, lu ying, ting chiao, wang yen-chiu, liu ching-tang, han hsu and yen cheng-chang, and leading member of the buddhist association of china chao pu-chu;

leading members of the general departments and various services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army wang shu-sheng, hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, su chen-hua, tsao li-huai, lan wen-chao, li chia-yi, li chen, liu hsien-chuan, fan yang-chun, tseng shao-tung, wu hsien-en and chai cheng-wen; and

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka:

your excellency respected prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike,

distinguished guests from sri lanka,

friends and comrades,

we are very happy this evening to gather joyously with our well-acquainted friend of long standing her excellency prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, outstanding statesman of sri lanka, and with the other distinguished guests from sri lanka. we are most thankful that shortly after the founding of the republic of sri lanka, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike has, in disregard of a tiring journey, come to china for a state visit, bringing with her the profound sentiments of friendship of the sri lanka people for the chinese people. please allow me, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, to extend warm welcome to her excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished guests from sri lanka. i wish also to take this opportunity to express once again our warm congratulations on the founding of the republic of sri lanka and extend our cordial greetings to the people of sri lanka.

sri lanka is a beautiful country with abundant resources and an ancient cultural tradition. the people of sri lanka are an industrious and valiant people, who have displayed a dauntless spirit in the prolonged struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since the independence of sri lanka, and particularly during the tenures of office of the late prime minister solomon bandaranaike and of prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, the government and people of sri lanka have made unremitting efforts and achieved considerable successes in eliminating colonialist forces, safeguarding and consolidating national independence, opposing foreign control and interference and developing the national economy. defying brute force and persevering in her policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, sri lanka has made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at every success achieved by sri lanka and admire and appreciate your just stand. we wish you continuous new successes in the cause of building your country.

at present, the international situation is continuing to develop in the direction favourable to the people of all countries. the countries of the third world are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs. in order to divide spheres of influence, the one or two superpowers are contending everywhere, from land to sea, from europe to the middle east and south asia, and from the mediterranean sea to the indian ocean. wherever they contend with each other, there is no tranquility. their aggression and expansion have aroused the opposition

of more and more countries. her excellency the prime minister's proposal to declare the indian ocean a zone of peace reflects the urgent desire of afro-asian countries to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' aggression and expansion. the chinese government and people firmly support this just proposal, and hold that the resolution on the "declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace" adopted by the united nations general assembly at its 26th session on december 16, 1971 should be respected. the chinese government and people are consistently opposed to the imperialist policies of aggression and war. we have always maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal, and that world affairs should be handled by all the countries of the world and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. we are firmly opposed to the power politics and hegemony of big nations bullying small ones or strong nations bringing pressure to bear on weak ones. china will forever stand together with the countries of the third world in the struggle against aggression, control, interference and subversion by the superpowers.

friends and comrades,

since ancient times, there has existed a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of china and sri lanka. in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, we have always sympathized with and supported each other. soon after the founding of the people's republic of china, sri lanka bravely broke through the blockade and embargo imposed by imperialism and concluded a rice-rubber trade agreement with china, thus giving china valuable support. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and sri lanka, the friendship between our two peoples has made new progress and the political, economic and cultural cooperation and exchanges between our two countries have steadily increased. her excellency the prime minister's previous visit to china ten years ago left the chinese people with cherished memories. my colleagues and i twice visited your country, and were accorded by the government and people of sri lanka warm welcome and kind hospitality, which made unforgettable impressions on our minds. the government of sri lanka always stood for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. for this i would like to take this opportunity once again to express our thanks. facts prove that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and can stand tests. just as her excellency the prime minister said not long ago, these relations "were examples of friendly cooperation and a model of inter-state relations." we are confident that her excellency's present visit to china will surely further increase the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

i wish complete success to the visit of her excellency prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples of china and sri lanka and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the prosperity of the republic of sri lanka and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency president william gopallawa,

to the health of her excellency prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from sri lanka,

to the health of his excellency duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme duong sam ol,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, at the banquet given in her honour by premier chou en-lai this evening:

mr. prime minister,
your excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,

i feel deeply honoured and happy to be present here today in your midst and permit me to thank you your excellency, the government and the people of china for extending this invitation and giving me the opportunity of visiting your country. i also with to thank you for the warmth and scale of the reception accorded to me as well as your very kind words of welcome. i appreciate that these are a spontaneous expression of the good-will of your government and people to me personally and to my country. i am also delighted to return to your beautiful city of gracious buildings, parks and landscapes and see it in its summer glory. as you know, this is not my first visit to your country. i was last here in january 1963, but on that occasion i came in connection with the initiative of the colombo powers in the capacity of their emissary. today, i am here in my own right as the prime minister of the republic of sri lanka to convey to you the thanks and good-will of the government and people of sri lanka for the friendship and good-will extended to them by the government and people of the people's republic of china.

many important events have taken place in the world and in both our countries since then and as far as your country is concerned, a significant event, i should say, is the restoration, after many years of waiting, of your lawful rights in the united nations. permit me to take this

opportunity once again to felicitate you on this great event which was a momentous one both in the history of the united nations and i should say of the modern world. your entry was a matter of personal gratification to us not only because of our friendship for your country but also as it was the successful culmination of efforts which we had been pursuing with other nations for many years in support of your lawful claims. your membership in the united nations will, as we have always maintained, enrich that organization and enable it to benefit from the wisdom and experience of one of the oldest and greatest civilisations of the world. it will afford an opportunity for the people's republic of china to contribute its own distinctive outlook and genius towards giving the united nations a new orientation and finding new directions in which it could develop.

mr. prime minister, ladies and gentlemen,

we too in our country have been recently celebrating a major event in our history when we inaugurated the republic of sri lanka on the 22nd of may. this step represents in our view a landmark in our evolution as a free, independent and sovereign nation. this is, therefore, an appropriate moment at which to take a brief look at the past. one of the highlights of our history as an independent state has been the very friendly and cordial relations which we have maintained with the people's republic of china and the friendship extended to us by her. our relations, in fact, go back to historical times when there was considerable cultural exchange between our two countries, marked by visits of distinguished scholars. after independence, our relations have been unique in that sri lanka was one of the first countries to extend diplomatic recognition and establish trade relations with your country. the rubber-rice agreement which was concluded is in force to this day and has been, in fact, one of the corner-stones of our foreign trade policy.

in recent times, these ties have been greatly strengthened and enlarged and sri lanka has been the recipient of a large and generous volume of economic assistance given on the most liberal terms which are outstanding in the annals of aid to developing countries. in this respect, the government of china has been faithful to the eight principles which it has enunciated as the basis for the grant of aid to foreign countries. your aid programme has taken the form of credits, outright gifts, participation in joint services and technical assistance. one of its highlights is the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall by which you mr. prime minister intended to honour the memory of my late husband. it is an embodiment of his abiding faith in internationalism and the brotherhood of man, as well as a realisation of a wish which was dear to his heart that sri lanka could some day serve as a meeting ground for the nations of the world. for this gift, i am particularly and personally thankful to you your excellency for i remember your spontaneous offer to donate it on your visit to my country in 1964. i hope you will be able to come personally to sri lanka and see it when it is completed. the aid thus given to us by your country in so many ways and on such generous terms have been an invaluable contribution to our economy in the context of the difficult and stringent times which we have been experiencing. my government and people are, therefore, deeply grateful to you for your good-will towards us and one of the main purposes of my present mission is to express my thanks in person.

sri lanka looks forward to continued cooperation with your country in fields in which it would be mutually beneficial and appropriate to us. we could, i am sure, benefit from the store-house of your own unrivalled experience acquired in the process of emerging from a state of semi-feudal and colonial economy to that of a strong and self-reliant nation. this veritable economic miracle, which the country has achieved, is, indeed, a tribute to the dedicated and sincere leadership of your country under the inspiration of chairman mao tsetung and the intense patriotism and devotion to duty evinced by the great people of china. they have set an example of dedication and determination which is worthy of admiration.

the good-will and friendship which you have shown is no doubt a reflection of the excellent relations and understanding existing between our two countries. this relationship, which is a source of much gratification to us, is also, in a sense, unique in that it is an instance of friendship and cooperation between two countries of very unequal size and power. for our part, our endeavour as a non-aligned nation is to seek the friendship and good-will of all nations irrespective of their size or ideology because it is our belief that as a small country our surest security is the good-will of all. a relationship based on mutual respect and good-will has sufficient substance to stand by itself without the need for formalization. we, therefore, sincerely appreciate the understanding which the people's republic of china has shown in their relations with us and their scrupulous observance of the principles of mutual respect and non-interference. our own faith in non-alignment as a policy which is suited to our interests had ample vindication during the insurgent movement of 1971 when many nations rallied to the support of my government.

mr. prime minister,

i wish to thank you for a further manifestation of your good-will in the support which you gave to the proposal tabled by us at the last session of the general assembly of the united nations, for the declaration of a peace zone in the indian ocean. you were, in fact, the only permanent member of the security council to support our proposal. details of our proposal are well-known to you and i need not mention them here. we look forward to your continued support and cooperation to clear the many hurdles which lie ahead before our proposal becomes a reality.

i wish also to express concern about the continued state of international tension in the world. the situation in a number of areas continues to be very unsatisfactory and poses serious threats to world peace and security. in an atmosphere of international tension small countries like sri lanka which have placed their faith in non-alignment and neutralism find themselves in a difficult situation in respect of their own security. sri lanka in particular is in a vulnerable position because of her key geographical location in the indian ocean. the solution, as we see, is not to backtrack on our commitment to non-alignment which as far as we are concerned is irrevocable but to go into the origins of the problem and consider the possibility of correcting it at the source. these tensions are really a manifestation of the present order of international life and the state of power politics as we find it in the world today where a predominant position is occupied by the great powers. this fact combined with the monopoly

which they possess of lethal weapons of mass destruction invests them virtually with the power of life and death over others and makes the future of world peace and of mankind increasingly contingent on the policies that they pursue. thus in the last analysis our destinies depend on the extent to which they can settle whatever differences they may have and live in a spirit of amity on a basis of peaceful coexistence. as a non-aligned nation committed to a policy of peace and good-will, our earnest hope is that this will be possible. our objectives should be to promote an atmosphere of peace and harmony throughout the world where big and small countries can coexist and work together for the collective progress of mankind. we feel that the relationship which sri lanka has been able to establish with china is an example in this regard. latterly there has been a trend in international relations for growing exchanges and contacts in spite of differences of social systems and ideologies which divide nations. as a non-aligned country, we welcome these developments. we are happy, for instance, that there is a progressive reduction of tension between the east and west in europe as well as the east and west in the world. we consider the visit of president of the united states of america to china as a historic watershed event that brought to an end the freeze in relations between the peoples of these countries. we also welcome the recent accords reached in moscow on the occasion of president nixon's visit. at the same time, we like to believe that these developments in international affairs would also help to advance the progressive democratisation of international relations and that accommodation and understanding between big countries do not prejudice the interests of small states. it is our view that small states have an important role to play in the world, particularly in defending the world order on the basis of the just principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. i wish to express our deep gratification for your support of the rights and dignity of small states in their resistance to hegemony, spheres of influence and to any vitiation of their sovereignty, independence and equality.

mr. prime minister, ladies and gentlemen,

as i have said already i have come here primarily to express my appreciation for the friendship and cooperation which your country has been extending to sri lanka and to learn from your experience in the field of economic development. it is my earnest hope that this friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue in the future. i have taken the opportunity to express a few thougnts on how a small country like sri lanka, in the political and geographical situation in which we find ourselves, feels about current trends and our future as a nation in relation to them. i feel that our two countries have been able to set a meaningful example in this regard. i am overwhelmed by the friendship and cordiality shown to me, indeed showered on me. i know that these are not only intended for me personally but are also an expression of the friendship and good-will between the peoples of sri lanka and the people's republic of china.

ladies and gentlemen, may i now call upon you to join me in a toast --

to the continued prosperity and success of the people's republic of china

to the lasting friendship between the governments and the peoples of sri lanka and china

to the health and happiness of the great leader of the chinese people his excellency chairman mao tsetung

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai

to the health of all distinguished chinese leaders and officials present here

to the health of their excellencies ambassadors and heads of missions and their wives

to the health of all friends present here

to peace and prosperity among the peoples of the world exclamation

thank you.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

present on the side of sri lanka were: r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of the republic of sri lanka to china, dr. h.a.de s. gunasekera, secretary of the ministry of planning and employment, v.l.b. mendis, director-general of the ministry of defence and external affairs, dr. mackie ratwatte, private secretary to the prime minister, n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of sri lanka in china, and j. dhanapala, assistant secretary of the ministry of defence and external affairs.

present on the chinese side were: han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, yen chia-hua, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and staff members shen jo-yun, chang han-chih, tang wen-sheng, tang yen-wen and hu chien-wen.

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Meets Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26,1972)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met with mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were anura bandaranaike, son of prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, and dr. mackie ratwatte, private secretary to the prime minister.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung was present.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Honored at Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1972)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries arranged a soiree here today to warmly welcome mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka. the china dance drama troupe gave a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

present were all members of the prime minister's party; anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister; mrs. karannagoda, wife of sri lanka ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy in peking.

with the distinguished guests were premier chou en-lai; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; leading members of departments concerned han hsu, wang chen and yeh cheng-chang; and chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng.

the audience rose and warmly applauded the distinguished guests from sri lanka when prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and her party entered the hall.

at the end of the performance, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike went on stage in the company of premier chou en-lai and others amid warm applause. she shook hands with the performers to congratulate them and presented them with a basket of flowers.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Visits Peking Factory

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, and her party visited the peking pharmaceutical plant here this morning in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the plant was today in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and sri lanka. upon their arrival, the prime minister and other distinguished guests from sri lanka were given a warm welcome by workers beating drums and gongs and waving bouquets.

accompanied by leading members of the plant revolutionary committee chin cheng-en and wei to, the distinguished guests visited the liquid medicine and pill making workshops. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike chatted with workers and inquired about the production of the plant.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda was with the prime minister on her visit.

accompanying the distinguished guests were also han hsu, director of the protocol department, and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry; and chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Fetes Assistant to Iranian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Teheran, Jun. 25, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a dinner here yesterday in honour of lt. general hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and head of the iranian physical education organization, in reply to the cordial reception and hospitality given by kashani and his organization to the chinese table tennis team during its visit to iran last may.

present at the dinner were president of the iranian table tennis federation amir abbas amin and other friends from iran's sports circles.

also present were counsellor wang ching-jung and commercial counsellor pi yi-ming of the chinese embassy here.

guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation. they expressed the wish for further development of physical culture in iran and china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hua Kuo-feng and Ni Chih-fu Meet Japanese Workers and Farmers Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1972)

hua kuo-feng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, and ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking workers, this evening met all members of the workers and farmers friendship delegation from nagano prefecture of japan and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. leader of the delegation is isamu shimizu, deputy leader is masahisa suganuma and secretary-general, akira matsumoto.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned yang li-kung, wang hsiao-yun and chang yu.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Condemns Japanese Government for Permitting Chiang Clique Warships to Call on Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 25, 1972)

the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) issued a statement on june 23 scathingly condemning the japanese government for allowing the warships of the chiang kai-shek clique, "heng yang" and "fu shan", to pay a so-called "visit" to japan.

the statement says that this is a flagrant hostile act of the japanese government against china and an iron-clad proof of the tricks played by the japanese government which talked loudly of "normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations", while actually trying to create "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" and plotting for "an independent taiwan".

the statement points out that eisaku sato announced his step-down from office on june 17 exactly because his anti-china policy was bitterly attacked by public opinion in the country.

the statement says, "in the name of all citizens who demand japan-china friendship and normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations, we lodge a stern protest with the japanese government and demand that it refuse to allow the chiang kai-shek clique's warships to anchor in japan."

the statement finally expresses the determination to resolutely smash the plot of "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", and "an independent taiwan", and demands that the japanese government immediately abrogate the japan-chiang treaty and restore japan-china diplomatic relations.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Finance Minister and Chinese Ambassador Fete Respectively Visiting Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jun. 25, 1972)

mubashir hassan, finance minister of pakistan, gave a banquet on the evening of june 23 in islamabad in honour of the chinese government trade delegation headed by foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo.

present at the banquet were m.m. ahmad, advisor for foreign loans and consortium, qamarul islam, deputy chairman of the planning commission, a.g.n. kazi, secretary of the finance ministry, m. yakub, secretary of the commerce ministry, iftikhar ali, foreign secretary of the foreign ministry, ali hasan, secretary of communications, mian riazuddin ahmed, secretary for presidential affairs, iqbal hussain, secretary of the economic affairs division, and other high ranking officials concerned.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, chu yen, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

chinese ambassador chang tung held a banquet this evening in islamabad for the visiting chinese government trade delegation.

among those present at the banquet were j.a. rahim, minister of presidential affairs and commerce, m.m. ahmed, advisor for foreign loans and consortium, ghias uddin ahmed, secretary general of the defence ministry, iftikhar ali, foreign secretary, m.h. sufi, cabinet secretary, qamarul islam, deputy chairman of the planning commission, a.g.n. kazi, secretary of the finance ministry, s. iqbal houssain, secretary of the economic affairs division, v.a. jafarey, secretary of the industrial ministry, m. yakub, secretary of the commerce ministry and other high ranking government officials.

the two banquets proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador in Aden Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Aden, Jun. 24, 1972)

li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen, left here by air for home yesterday upon the termination of his term of office.

the ambassador was seen off at the airport by salem ben assoun, director of protocol of the foreign ministry of democratic yemen and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries.

wang hao, charge d'affaires ad interim and all other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

on june 22, salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council, received li chiang-fen at the presidency and had a cordial and friendly talks with him.

on the evening of june 16, democratic yemeni prime minister ali nasser mohamed gave a dinner in honour of the chinese ambassador. attending the dinner were presidential council chairman salem robaya ali, secretary general of the national front central committee abdel fattah ismail, interior minister mohammad saleh muttee, state minister of the prime minister's office abdul aziz abdul walli, and permanent secretary of the foreign ministry mohammad hadi awadh.

yesterday morning, prime minister ali nasser mohamed received the chinese ambassador and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

the chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception at the embassy on the evening of june 18.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representatives Arrive in Geneva for UN Economic and Social Council Session

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 26, 1972)

wang jun-sheng, representative, wang tzu-chuan and an tung, alternate representatives of the people's republic of china to the 53rd session of the united nations economic and social council arrived here this morning. the chinese party include three others.

they were welcomed at the airport by chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, yuan lu-lin, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and wang chung-li, chinese consul general in geneva.

Huang Hua Strongly Condemns Israel's Aggression against Lebanon at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 24, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, strongly condemned the israeli zionists for the criminal aggression against lebanon in a speech at the united nations security council meeting yesterday evening..

in his speech huang hua firmly supoorted the lebanese government and people in their just struggle to resist aggression, protect their own territory and safeguard their state sovereignty. he pointed out that the security council must stand for justice and demand that the israeli authorities immediately stop aggression.

huang hua's speech follows in full:

mr. president:

the chinese delegation would like to make the following remarks on the current israeli armed aggression against lebanon:

1. within the short space of a few months after the security council adopted its resolution 313 on february 28 this year, the israeli authorities have continuously carried out threats and military provocations against lebanon. since june 21, the israeli authorities, again in disregard of the just condemnation by the peoples of the world, have flagrantly dispatched aircraft and ground forces to launch armed aggression against the border areas of lebanon. this is another grave crime of aggression committed by the israeli zionists following their large-scale armed invasion of lebanon in last february. this is a wanton provocation against the lebanese and other arab peoples, a gross violation of the united nations charter and an utter contempt for the security council resolution 313 (1972). this is absolutely intolerable to all justice-upholding and peace-loving countries and people of the world. the chinese government and people strongly condemn the aggressive crimes of the israeli zionists and express firm support to the lebanese government and people in their just struggle to resist aggression, protect their own territory and safeguard their state sovereignty.

2. it should be pointed out that it is with imperialist abetment and support that the israeli zionists have become so rampant and have repeatedly carried out wanton provocations against the arab countries. the current renewed armed aggression by the israeli authorities against lebanon is not only an open violation of the lebanese territory and sovereignty but is also motivated by the criminal design to suppress and wipe out the palestinian people's revolutionary armed forces by means of military aggression and political blackmail.

a thief crying "catch the thief exclamation" this is the habitual practice adopted by the israeli zionists to justify its acts of aggression. no amount of sophistry on the part of the israeli representative can change the conclusive fact that israel has carried out aggression

against the arab countries and people over a long period. a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. the palestinian and other arab people have received increasingly greater sympathy and support from the people of the whole world in their just struggle to restore national rights and recover the lost territories, whereas the israeli zionists have landed themselves in an extreme isolation before the people of the world as a result of their obstinate policies of aggression and expansion. we are convinced that so long as the palestinian and other arab peoples uphold unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly win final victory in their resistance to aggression.

3. the chinese delegation maintains that the security council must stand for justice and uphold principles of the united nations charter and severely condemn israeli zionism for its crime of committing armed aggression against lebanon in violation of the u.n. charter and in trampling upon the security council resolution; it must firmly support the lebanese, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against aggression; and demand that the israeli authorities immediately stop its aggression, return the abducted syrian and lebanese personnel, compensate for all the losses caused by israeli aggression and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

CHINA AND US

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Delegation of US October League (Marxist-Leninist)

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, today met all members of the delegation to china of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist) with michael klonsky as the leader and lynn wells as the deputy leader and gave a banquet in their honour. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including feng hsuan, hu hung-fan, chuang tse-tung and li hsiao-pai.

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Gives Banquet for American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1972)

the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs gave a banquet here this evening for hale boggs, democratic leader of the u.s. house of representatives, and mrs. boggs, and gerald ford, republican leader of the house, and mrs. ford.

among the guests at the banquet were members of their party: william a. brown, freeman cary, bryce harlow, robert hartmann, gary hymel, harry lee, frank meyer, paul a. miltich, day o. mount, paul sigmund and eugene a. theroux.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the institute. before the banquet, they met hale boggs and gerald ford and their wives and the other american guests and had a friendly talk with them.

present at the banquet and meeting were chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs, hu yu-chih and lin chiao-chin, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chou chiu-yen, yu li-chun, wang ti-cheng, wang tung, wang hsiao-yi, hu hung-fan, chien ta-yung and ma yu-chen.

the american guests arrived here by air this afternoon on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they were met at the airport by chou pei-yuan and others. chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the host organization, had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the american guests and accompanied them to peking.

during their halt in shanghai, the american guests were greeted at the airport by feng kuo-chu, council member of the host organization.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X721231
UNIV ILL CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680